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Upon the Nine WORTHIES of the  
World.

Virtue these to Honour rose,  
conquise'd and subdu'd their Foe  
they obtain'd the Name,  
in the Book of Fame:  
Deeds will never Die,

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The HISTORY of the  
*Nine Worthies*  
OF THE  
WORLD:

*Three whereof were Gentiles.*

- I. HECTOR, Son of Priamus, King of Troy.
- II. ALEXANDER the Great, King of Macedon.
- III. JULIUS CÆSAR, first Emperor of Rome.

*Three Jews.*

- IV. JOSHUA, Captain General of Israel.
- V. DAVID, King of Israel.
- VI. JUDAS MACCABEUS, a valiant Commander.

*Three Christians.*

- VII. ARTHUR, King of Britain.
- VIII. CHARLES the Great, Emp. of Germany.
- IX. GODFREY of Boloigne, King of Jerusalem.

Being an Account of their glorious Lives,  
worthy Actions, renowned Victories, and  
Deaths.

Illustrated with Poems, and the Picture of each Worthie.

By ROBERT BURTON.

The Fourth Edition.

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of Oxford. The second Edition.

## To the READER.

**H**aving often heard and read of the Nine Worthies, and not meeting with any particular Relation of them, I thought it might be worth my while to search out who they were, and found that the Ancients celebrated the Memory of nine renowned Persons, the most worthy Heroes in the Ages wherein they lived, five whereof were Gentiles, Hector, Son of Priamus King of Troy; Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, and Conqueror of the World; and Julius Cæsar, the first Emperor of Rome. Three were Jews; Joshua, the great General, and Leader of the Hebrews into the Land of Canaan; David, King of Israel; and Judas Maccabeus, a valiant Jewish Champion against the Tyranny of Antiochus. And the last three were Christians; Arthur, the famous King of Britain, who valiantly defended his Country against the Saxons; Charlemaign or Charles the Great, King of France, and Emperor of Germany; and Godfrey of Boloigne, called King of Jerusalem, so memorable for his gallant Achievements in recovering the Holy Land from Saracens and Infidels. Having discovered their Names, I next endeavoured to collect from the most credible and authentick Authors, what I could meet with of the worthy Actions and Exploits whereby they obtained the great Title of Worthies, which I have done in as brief a Method as such notable Actions could be contained in, which I now present to my Countrymen, both for their Information and delight, doubting but it will be acceptable, especially since a glorious Prince of our Nation has been dignified with so much mighty Honour; if it please, as I hope it may, you will be very well satisfied with the Pains I have taken in gathering these Remarks out of their voluminous Histories.



## Hector of Troy.



**R** Enowned Hector, Priam's valiant Son,  
Deservedly the Name of Worthy won;  
His Country's miseries he did foresee,  
And therefore first ingag'd unwillingly:  
But when his Father's Glory called him forth;  
He then displaid his Gallantry and Worth;  
His thundering Arm no Grecian could withstand,  
All fled and trembled where he did command.  
At length, at unawares he lost his Life,  
Achilles thus betwixt them ends the strife:  
Troy and his Father's House soon after fell,  
As Hellen and Cassandra did foretel.

T H E  
H I S T O R Y  
O F  
Hector of Troy,

the first WORTHY of the World.

ALTHOUGH the Poet have mingled and corrupted the History of the Destruction of Troy with their Fictions and Fables, as they have other true Stories of former Ages, yet it is most mainly related by ancient Historians of undoubted verity, that the Ruin of this famous City was effected by the means of a wooden Horse, as is commonly believed: And that Hector, the Son of Priamus, of whom we now write the Life, was a renowned and valiant Captain, and lost his Life in defence of his Father and his Country; but for the more understanding the Story, we will look farther and consider the Original of this celebrated City.

It was heretofore one of the most famous Cities in the Minor, as well for its Largeness as for that renowned War which



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ell,



*the first Worthy.*

in Part to Jupiter King of Crete (now called Candia) and  
Coast gave occasion to the Fable that *Ganymedes* was  
now shed by Jupiter; his second Son was *Affaragus*,  
person was Father of *Capys*, of whom came *Antichies*,  
was Favourite of *Venus*, who had by him *Aeneas*, born  
r, was the Banks of the River *Simois*. But the Heir of  
the Crown was *Ilus*, who altered the name of *Troy* to  
together, which he mightily enriched.

ommon *Laomedon* succeeded his Father *Ilus*, he fortified  
with Walls, by the Assistance of *Apollo* and *Nep-*  
ommation who being both fallen into displeasure with  
he King Prince, and seeing themselves reduced to ex-  
ad, and Poverty in a strange Country, far from their  
r Brothers, which were in *Crete*, they resolved to  
favour themselves into the service of King *Laomedon*,  
us help to build the Walls of his City. They  
*Jasius* fight long for this ungrateful King, but when  
r security saw no hopes of the Reward promised them  
when an Oath for their Labours, but that he was  
with was worthy to refuse it, he was afflicted with many  
a was ses, so that to be delivered, he was forced to  
by was his own Daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by  
; this Monster, it being required of them to deliver  
ading of Virgin every Year to be destroyed by them;  
ndred King was extremely concerned that the Lot  
me, and fall upon his Daughter, but *Hereulus* travel-  
oundation that way, came to *Laomedon*, and offered to de-  
her, by destroying the Monster, if the King  
*Erionth* give him for a Reward some noble Horses  
of the King for their excellency, The Horses of the Sun,  
Name in the Stables in *Troy*. The Promise was  
his *Trojan* but perfidious *Laomedon* stood not to it after  
*Ganymedes* he was set at liberty, which so much incensed  
*Laomedon*, he besieged the City of *Troy*, took  
him as a plundered it, killed *Laomedon*, and carried his



## Hector of Troy,

Son in Captivity, who was afterward redeemed by the Trojans, and for that cause was named *Priamus*, which in Greek signifies *Redeemed*. To effect this *Hercules* had the assistance of his Friends and Allies, especially of *Telamon* the King of *Salames*, and *Patroclus* of *Ajax*; he carried away all *Laomedon's* Wealth with *Hesione* his Daughter who were married to King *Telamon*.

*Priamus* being redeemed by his Subjects, and established in the Kingdom, began to enlarge his Dominions, and to render the City of *Troy* far more famous than ever it was before, for he built up the Walls, adorning them with Forts and Bastions, which were then called *Pergama*. His Wives name was *Hecuba*, Daughter of the King of *Thracia*; he had by him many Sons, as *Hector*, *Polites*, *Deiphobus*, *Helenus* the Southsayer, *Troilus*, *Paris*, and *Polydorus*, and three Daughters named *Polyxena*, *Cassandra*, and *Creusa*; His Court and Palace were full of Pomp and Glory, and he lived in this prosperous state many Years, but when he espoused the Quarrels of the *Asian* People against *Greece*; thereby engaging himself in the publick Enmity of his Country, and suffered *Paris* to affront the *Grecians*, he brought upon himself and his Subjects utter Ruin and Destruction, and was at last so unhappy as to behold with his own Eyes, the total Desolation of the City of *Troy*, which had lasted only three hundred Years, as *Herodotus* a faithful Historian has related.

When *Hecuba* was with Child of *Paris*, she dreamed she was bringing into the World a brand, that should kindle the flames of War in her Country, and cause a general Destruction thereof. It was the Custom of the Heathens, when of Juno

*the first Worthy.*

When a strange Accident happened, to consult the Oracles, and  
inquire from them what they ought to do; when Pri-  
am therefore understood his Wives Dream, he sent  
his Allies to take advice with the Oracle, who informed him  
that his Child would be the cause of the Ruin of his  
Wealth and Country: To prevent this, as soon as he was born,  
the King delivered him into the Hands of a Soldier,  
named Archelans, that he might cast him into the  
woods to be devoured of the wild Beasts, and thereby  
avoid the Mischief which threatned his Kingdom;  
the Mother seeing the Child so beautiful, and  
well-shaped, was moved with Compassion, and sent  
him to Mount *Ida* to the King's Shepherd, where  
he was brought up as his Son; this Mean Education  
did not take from him the generous qualities and in-  
clinations which he had received from his illustrious  
Parents, for on every occasion, he made appear to all  
the World a great Courage, Prudence, and Justice,  
all other Virtues worthy of a Prince, so that  
he was proved as valiant as he was Handsome; Insomuch  
that the Poets feigned, Juno, Pallas, and Venus  
to chuse him sole Arbitrator and Judge of  
their Concerns in a Difference between them, which  
the Marriage of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whilst these  
Goddesses were merry at the Feast, the Goddesses  
cast into the middle of the Company  
three Golden Apples with this Inscription; For the  
most and most Beautiful. Each of these Ladies claim-  
ed it as their own, and because they could not agree,  
they resolved to leave it to the Judgment of *Paris*, who  
being corrupted with the Charms and Promises of *Venus*  
for she had engaged to procure him the handsomest  
body in the World, whereupon he despised the  
Advice of Juno, and the Wisdom of Pallas, and pro-  
nounced

## Hector of Troy,

nounced his Sentence in favour of Venus, whereby provoked the Wrath of these Goddeffes against himself and all Nation. This is the Fable.

After in a publick Assembly he declared who was; for the Nobles and Gentry of the Country be met near the City, to see the sport of Wrastring, w every one strove to express his Strength and Cour he likewise went forth, and threw to the Ground who undertook to ingage with him; Hector the of Priamus, among the rest, did try his strength, was also overcome; but this disgrace so enraged against Paris, that he resolved to kill him, esteem him no better than a Country Clown. In his Anger he had taken away his Life, had not Paris, to prevent it, shewn him certain small Jewels which Queen Hecuba his Mother had delivered to the Shepherd his Tutor, and thereby declare himself to be his Brother King Priamus, who had already admired his Address and Courage in the Combats, was ravished with to understand the strange Preservation of such a excellent Son: He therefore embraced him, brought him to the Palace, and gave him a Train of Attendants suitable to his Quality, having forgot the Oracle told he was to be the ruin of his Kingdom and Country. He was at first renounced for his Justice and Behaviour, but Vice overcame his generous Disposition and the Pleasures of the Court, and sudden Change of his Condition, altered his Temper and Character, so that he had two natural Sons by Oenon, Dardanus and Ideus, who were as Obscure as their Father was Famous.

King Priamus thinking himself now strong enough to encounter his old Enemies the Greeks,

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whereby enabled his Nobility to Court, to whom he spake  
 against his purpose, ' My Lords, you cannot forget the  
 cruel Injuries we have undeservedly received from  
 the *Greeks*, who lately invaded our Country, and  
 barbarously murdered your Parents and Friends  
 as well as mine; having likewise carried away  
 captive *Hesione* my most fair and beloved Sister,  
 whom they still retain among them as a common  
 trumpet; you must needs remember how they  
 battered down this famous City, overthrowing and  
 razing the Walls, Houses, and Palaces thereof  
 to the very Ground, and robbed us of all our  
 Treasures and Wealth wherewith *Troy* did then  
 abound. I therefore think it very just and reason-  
 able that, by the assistance of the Gods, who resist  
 the Proud and Insolent, we ought to join together,  
 and endeavour to take Vengeance of them for those  
 many Wrongs we have received, since our City  
 is now so well peopled with valiant Soldiers, and  
 we have Arms and Riches enough to furnish  
 a compleat Army. You know likewise we have  
 the Alliances with divers great Princes our  
 Neighbours, who no doubt will assist us if we  
 shall have occasion for their help. So that my  
 Opinion is, we ought now to seek Redress for all  
 our Wrongs: But since the fortune of War is un-  
 certain, and none can tell the Event thereof; and  
 though the dishonour of my noble Sister be a ve-  
 ry great Affront to me, yet before I begin the  
 War, I will send some prudent Person fairly to  
 demand the Restitution of *Hesione*; which if grant-  
 ed, I will be content to remit all their other  
 Grievances.

After the whole Council approved of this his Resolu-  
 tion, *Antenor*, one of his Princes, was instantly  
 sent to *Palamine* to King *Eclamon*, and being  
 admitted



admitted into his Presence, he thus address'd him:  
 ' Sir, *Priamus* King of *Troy* hath sent me to  
 ' Highness to desire you would please to re-  
 ' him his Sister *Hesione*, whom contrary to the  
 ' of Honour you detain as your Concubine, it  
 ' ing no way proper to your Glory thus to  
 ' the Daughter and Sister of a King, who  
 ' from a more noble Family than your self.  
 ' if you please to send her back, my Master  
 ' willing to pass by all other Indignities and  
 ' mages, which he hath received from you  
 ' yours.

*King Telamon*, upon hearing this Message, felt  
 an extream Passion, and fiercely replied,  
 ' whatever you are, I cannot but much admire  
 ' the Weakness of *Priamus*, with whom I have  
 ' Correspondance, nor Amity, and whom I  
 ' not the least cause to fear, nor grant his Re-  
 ' Thy King ought to remember that I and  
 ' my Confederates came into his Country  
 ' venge an Injury which his Father *Lameoden*  
 ' to some of our Allies, and because I was the  
 ' who entered the City of *Troy* with great  
 ' of my Life and effusion of my Blood, *Hesione*  
 ' whom thou speakest, was bestowed on  
 ' the Recompence of my Victory, to use her  
 ' pleasure, and since she is so Noble and beau-  
 ' Lady, I am very unwilling to be deprived of  
 ' is so delightful to me, and whom I obtained  
 ' so much pains and danger. Go therefore  
 ' *Priamus*, that he is never like to recover  
 ' with the Point of his Sword; neither can  
 ' that thou art a very discreet Person to un-  
 ' such a Voyage with so great a peril of  
 ' and to bring such an Errand into a  
 ' where thou and thy Countrymen are

sed him: I command thee therefore to go hence  
me to all speed, as thou hopest to escape a severe  
to eternal Death.

to the *Antenor* instantly took Shipping, and carried  
bine, the Message to King *Feleus*, then to King  
us to *and Pollux*, and lastly to Duke *Nestor*, all of  
who *Græcian* Princes who all defied *Priamus* with  
ur self. Most contempt and scorn, especially *Nestor*,

Master all enraged, said, 'Thou vile Wretch, were it  
ties and for my Nobility, I would cause thy Tongue  
om your pluckt out of thy Mouth, for presuming to  
such things before me, and in despite of

ffage, *feleus* King, would see the torn piecemeal by Wild-  
ted, *Feleus*. *Antenor* doubting he might be as good

uch adm Word, returned immediately to Sea, and  
om I had toward *Troy*, where at length after many

whom I he arrived in safety. And then in the  
nt his Re of several Noblemen he presented himself

at I and King *Priamus*, all the Barons of the Realm,  
Country the Kings Sons being present to hear what

*ameoden* he had brought; to whom *Antenor* gave a full  
e I was the of his Embassy, and of all that happened

th great during his Voyage. As the recital where-  
lood, *Hector* was very much disturbed, and by

ved on uprobrious Speeches he perceived that it  
to use her possible to recover his Sister without bring-

e and beau himself the utmost Force and Fury of the  
deprived of

m I obtained after he again assembled his Nobility to his  
therefore *Illium*, to whom he thus spake, 'My

to recover you may remember that by your Advice I  
neither can *Antenor* into *Greece*, to demand the return of

erson to un by all fair means possible, you likewise  
peril of the ble what injurious Answers they gave to

into a *Opofals*, and how little they value the  
ymen are we have received, inasmuch that they

## Hector of Troy,

threaten us with new Mischiefs, which Heaven forbid should ever fall upon us; but since we have a strong and well fortified City, and several considerable Princes firmly confederate with us, in my Opinion we are in a Capacity to resist these reiterated Dangers; therefore if you think fit, we will send our Forces privately into those Countries, where finding them utterly unprotected of Defence, we shall be able in some measure to right our selves upon them; neither ought you to be discouraged because they have been formerly so victorious against us, since it often happens that the Conquerors at length are vanquish'd by the Conquered.

All present were satisfy'd with this Determination, and being all dismiss'd, he called all his sons who were not present at the Debate, to whom he again declared his Intention, with Tears in his Eyes, to this purpose; 'Dear Sons, you must never to forget the Death of your Grandfather Laomedon, nor the Servitude of your Aunt Hecuba, whom the Greeks our inveterate Enemies at their own pleasure; which methinks should stir up Thoughts of revenge in your Minds, but this do not move you, yet you ought to consider it for my satisfaction, who have brought you up with the utmost care and diligence, and who am ready to dye with sorrow and vexation in reflecting on the multiplied Injuries I have received from them; and thou my wife and valiant Son, thou who art the Eldest of my Brethren, require thee chiefly to undertake this Matter, I shall be the principal Commander in executing this my Will, and all the rest will gladly obey; yea, the whole Kingdom will willingly submit to the Conduct, whom they know to be so

*the first Worthy.*

Heard courageous, and therefore upon thee I must  
all the burden of this War, and discharge my  
thereof, not doubting but by thy Prudence  
Valour all will be brought to an happy Effect.  
thy Father be revived in his old Age with  
Reports of thy growing Glory.

to this Speech, *Hector* returned this mild and dis-  
Answer ; ' Dear Father, and my Sovereign  
ed, I am satisfy'd that there are none of your  
s but are sufficiently inclined to require satis-  
factions for any Wrongs offer'd us, or any of our  
nily, and according to the Quality of the Person  
ed, so doth the Injury appear greater ; it is  
rural to Men to seek redress of Injuries, yea, the  
Beasts by Nature strive to do the same, nei-  
Most Dear Father, is there any of your Sons  
ought more sensibly to resent the Murder of  
Lord and Grand-father than I who am the El-  
; but I beseech you before you undertake this  
prize, to consider seriously, what may be the  
and Event thereof, otherwise you may have  
to repent that ever it was begun ; I speak  
his out of Contradiction or Cowardise, but only  
to induce your Highness to take mature ad-  
and deliberation in the Matter. You know  
all *Africa* and *Europe* are subject to the *Greeks*,  
that they abound with stout and valiant  
ers, so that our strength in Men at Arms  
not comparable to theirs ; why therefore  
we who live in Peace and Quietness disturb  
an Welfare and Prosperity ; *Hesione* is not  
much value that we should endanger all our  
and Estates only for her sake ; She hath  
already a long time in *Greece*, and I think it  
better she should spend the rest of her Days,  
cannot be many, in that Country, than



## Hector of Troy,

that we should run such great Hazards to fetch home again. I again declare, dread Sir, I not this for Fear, or want of Courage, but the chance of War is uncertain, and lest by this Adventure should confound and destroy our Realm, or at least cause us to wish a thousand that we had never undertaken so dangerous Enterprize.

When *Paris* heard *Hector* thus declare his he was much concerned, and standing up, Dread Lord, I beseech you hear me one To what ill End can this Undertaking against *Greeks* possibly come? Are we not furnish'd as gallant and courageous Knights as the World? Yes certainly, and are able the greatest Force that can be brought against on therefore; I intreat you, with your Desiring, sending some Men and Ships to Land and in *Greece*, and if you please to accept of vice, I shall most readily undertake this not doubting but to do them very great and to bring away some noble Lady, by ing of whom you may recover your Sister without further trouble. *Deiphobus* the Son, confirmed what *Paris* had said; but the fourth, who was a Priest or Son, smartly replied; 'Mighty Father and Son beware that the thirst of Revenge do not upon you greater mischief; You know well I understand and can foretel things as you have often experienced. The Gods that it should ever happen that *Paris* should into *Greece*, for if you make an Assault on them, I now declare and presage, you this honourable City destroyed by your *Trojans* and all your Children kill

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*Hecuba*,  
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Therefore be perswaded not to adventure upon what  
 certainly end in utter desolation, with the  
 death of yourself and Queen, and we that are your  
 children shall not escape; or if *Paris* go into  
 Greece, all these Evils shall surely come upon you.  
 The King was much disturbed at these Words,  
 for some time all stood silent; when *Troilus*,  
 youngest Son, briskly Answered; 'My noble  
 Father, why are you discouraged for the Words of  
 this cowardly Priest, who you know doth as na-  
 turally hate War and Fighting, as he loves good  
 Feasting and Drinking? Who can believe that any  
 man knows future Events unless they are revealed  
 as they are by the Gods? It were then great Folly in  
 us to concern our selves about his Dreams. If He  
 be afraid, let him go into the Temple and  
 perform Service, and let us, Dear Lord and Father,  
 defend our selves by force of Arms, the Injuries we have  
 received from the Greeks. Send your Ships there-  
 instantly, and doubt not but your valiant  
 Sons will procure you sufficient Satisfaction  
 against your Enemies. The whole Assembly approv-  
 ed his Advice, they broke up, and *Priamus*  
 dispatched his two Sons *Paris* and *Dei-  
 phobus* to raise Forces in *Pannonia*; though *Cassandra*  
 his daughter, surnamed the Prophetess, upon  
 this their Resolution, like one frantick,  
 ran out; 'Oh! noble City of Troy, what  
 hath moved thy Citizens to bring thee to  
 such desolation? how soon wilt thou be over-  
 run and destroyed even unto the ground? Oh!  
*Hecuba*, for what Crime hast thou deserved  
 this lamentable Death all of thy Children?  
 Hast thou not prevented *Paris* from going into  
 Greece, which will be the cause of so many deplorable  
 mischiefs? She then ran to her Father,  
 and

## Hector of Troy,

and, drowned in Tears, humbly besought he had no means to proceed in this Enterprize, but by her Science she certainly foresaw the Effects would undoubtedly follow: But the Dissuasions of *Hector* nor *Helenus*, nor the Monitions of *Cassandra*, could prevail in the Mind of *Priamus*, nor stagger his Resolution, as if inevitable Destiny had already designed the ruin both of himself and his Kingdom.

In the Spring, *Paris* and *Deiphobus* returned with three thousand stout Soldiers, and soon after imbarqued in twenty Ships, accompanied with *Aeneas*, *Antenor* and *Polidamus*, Landing at *Sparta*, were received by the King thereof, with all expression of Kindness and Civility, and when his Affairs did require his Presence in *Crete* (now *Candia*) he left *Paris* in his Palace in his absence: But the Affection the King was requited with a notable Treason and Ingratitude; for *Paris* having secretly contracted a Friendship with *Helena* his Queen, the Son of *Castor* and *Pollux*, and accounted then one of the greatest Beauties in the World, he desired her, and when he saw a favourable Opportunity he rifled his Palace, plundered the City of *Sparta* and carried all away Captive, with *Helena* and two Ladies of Honour, and at length brought them all to *Troy*: The next Morning he brought her in the chief Temple of that City, and *Priamus* received his Sons and their Brothers with great Joy, remembering his hard Usage from the *Greeks* during his Captivity, and because he had utterly ruined his City in the Reign of his Father *Laomedon*, in hope likewise hereby to recover his Sister *Hesione* out of their Hands.

heard and saw the rejoycing at the  
 of *Paris*, which lasted eight Days  
 about the whole City, she like a frantick  
 cry'd out, 'Oh! unhappy *Trojans*, what  
 is it to rejoyce at this Wedding, which  
 bring so many Evils? Your selves and your  
 shall be slain, this famous City shall be  
 destroyed: Oh! unhappy Mothers, you  
 your sucking Babes torn in Pieces before  
 Eyes. Oh! most unfortunate Mother and  
*Hecuba*, where wilt thou find Tears enough  
 for the Murther of thy Children? Oh! blind  
 People, why do you not send *Helena*  
 again, before the Swords of your Enemies be  
 in your Bowels? Do you believe [that  
 Kindred and Husband will not seek Revenge?  
 certainly, and woful will his Vengeance be  
 upon you. Oh! unhappy *Helena*, thou wilt be the  
 sad Calamities to this our Country. King  
 hearing her thus crying, commanded her  
 which she refusing, was cast into Prison,  
 she continued many Days: Happy had it  
 been one of him and his People too, had they be-  
 he Delusion Warning of hers, which might have  
 those Delusions that will be read with  
 City of the end of the World.

*Helena* was, who was at that time with King *Nestor*  
 length hearing the News of the carrying away  
 and the ruin of his City, was extreemly di-  
 at City and sent to *Agamemnon* King of *Mycene* his  
 their Boat to come to him, who arriving and under-  
 Usage in the Affair, he was mightily concerned for  
 and because of *Menelaus*, which obliged him to  
 the Reign the Princes of Greece with this notable Af-  
 fe hereby which all the Nations had received by this  
 their Hands they all agreed to consult about this  
 business



business in two general Assemblies, where resolved to join all their Forces together under leading of *Agamemnon*, and revenge this Injury that they should oblige themselves solemn Oath not to forsake the Wall till the *Trojans* had full satisfaction for the wrongs received.

Besides *Agamemnon*, many other valiant Commanders and stout Soldiers were met together of the *Græcian* Army, as *Palamedes*, *Achilles*, *Ulysses*, *Menelaus*, *Stenelus*, *Diomedes*, *Prothelaus*, *Idomeneus*, and *Nestor*, who was said to be three hundred years old, and whose wise Counsel and consequence was very serviceable to the *Greeks*, insinuated himself into the Minds of the Army so pleasantly, as if Honey had drop't from his lips with his Words: They wanted no kind of Instruments nor Engines of War for their assault on a Siege: In short time all things being prepared, the *Græcians* landed at the Isle of *Tenedos*, five Miles from *Troy*, where they soon got Possession of the Castle, though valiantly defended by the *Trojans*; after which, they sent to *Priamus* to demand *Helena*, and Satisfaction for the damage he had received by *Paris*; and if not, to assure him that sudden Ruin would fall upon him.

*Priamus* treated the Messengers very rudely and returned them back with an absolute refusal and defiance to their General *Agamemnon*; thereupon ordered his Ships to sail immediately for *Troy*, where being arrived, they endeavoured to land, but were so warmly received by the *Trojans*, who were prepared for them on the shore, that there ensued a very bloody Battle, in which the *Greeks* were sometimes forced back at their Ships, but being reinforced they pressed very hard upon the *Trojans*, so that a great

among them, which *Hector* the most noble  
 hearing, he instantly issued out of the City,  
 with Forces, and meeting with *Propiselaus*,  
 that Day slain a great many *Trojans*, he  
 him dead to the Ground; and then pressing  
 he bore down all that stood in his way,  
 he being so terrible to his Enemies, that  
 could not withstand him; about Evening, *Hector*  
 into the City, when *Achilles*, landing  
 Mirmidons, made a great slaughter of  
 them, and at length all the rest of the Fleet  
 though not without stout Opposition from  
*Paris*, and *Deiphobus*; that Night the *Greeks*  
 in the Field, and the *Trojans* retired  
 to the City, and were besieged therein by the  
 next Morning *Hector* issued out of the  
 with a gallant Company, when *Patroclus*  
 against him with all his Force, so that  
 pierced through his Shield; but *Hector*  
 blow cut him down, and observing his  
 armour, was desirous of it, and alighting  
 it, was immediately encountered by King  
 with three thousand Men, who endeavour-  
 ed to seize both him and his Horse; but *Hector* re-  
 made his way through the thickest of  
 and overthrew all that opposed, and  
 the second time to take off the Armour  
 of *Patroclus*, when *Idumeneus* King of *Crete* came up-  
 with two Thousand more, who being in-  
 formed of this disappointment, made a terrible  
 among the *Greeks*, striking off Heads,  
 Arms in abundance, and killing fifteen  
 valiant *Grecian* Commanders with his  
 during this Skirmish, King *Menon* car-  
 ried the Body of *Patroclus* to his Tent, and  
 thereby

## Hector of Troy,

thereby defeated Hector of his Prize, to his vexation.

The Trojans hearing that Hector was unhurt and in great danger of his Life, issued out with the strength they had to his rescue, so that the fight was renewed with more Fury than ever, Hector being earnest in Fight was incomparably all sides by the Enemy; but as his Danger, Valour increased, so that like a raging Lyon brought Ruin and Destruction wherever he appeared and having another Horse brought him, his being slain under him, he revived the Courage of the Trojans, who by the multitude of their Enemies were even tired out, and just ready to leave the Field; Hector endeavouring to put the Enemy to flight, was hurt in the Face with an Arrow from King Humerus, but not without a quick Revenge for Hector instantly returned upon him, and killed him; and presently after meeting with King Glaucus, said he, *that hindereſt me from taking the Arms of Patroclus, I will now be avenged of thee* and therewith struck him Dead off his Horse. That Day the Trojans had great Advantage of the Greeks and might have put an End to the War, but Hector unhappily met with Ajax in an Encounter and understanding he was his Kinsman, instead of killing him, as he might have done, embraced him in his Arms, and invited him to come to Troy to see his Kindred; Ajax subtilly answered, that was not now a convenient time, but if he had the same kindness for him as he said, he desired that the Battle might cease that Day only, Hector readily agreed, and blowing a Horn, recalled all the Trojans into the City, who were already begun to set Fire to the Grecian Ships.

to his hurt them all, if they had not been prevented  
unfortunate Accident.

Truce being expired, both Sides soon pre-  
gain for Battle; and both Armies being rea-  
Hector assaulted Achilles, who commanded the  
with so great Force that both fell to the  
Hector remounted first, leaving Achilles on  
ground, and in among the Body of his E-  
whom he slew on all Hands; having his Ar-  
covered with the Blood of his Opponents.  
recovering himself, fell likewise with great  
upon the Trojans, and at length again encoun-  
Hector, by whom he was again dismounted;  
ag soon Horfed again, there ensued a bloody  
between these two gallant Commanders, and  
certainly killed each other had they not  
ely parted: The rest of the Trojan Gene-  
aved themselves with much Courage, and  
was commonly at the Head of them: King  
observing his Advantage, came suddenly  
n, and struck him to the Earth; but Hector  
g in an instant, soon dispatched him,  
the Trojans taking Courage followed the  
so close that they fled to their Tents, whom  
ued till Night prevented them, and then re-  
to the City.

his Battle, Agamemnon called a Council of  
his Tent, wherein they concluded that it  
in to hope for Success against their En-  
the valiant Hector was killed, and there-  
desired Achilles, as well for his Strength as  
to undertake it; Achilles readily accepted  
e, as knowing Hector to be his mortal  
and being willing he should dye rather  
nd than any other: Soon after, the Trojans  
d out of the City, and engaged with the



Greeks, in which Battle the valiant *Hector* flew of the Greek Princes, and again encountered *Agamemnon*, both of them being again dismounted by the force of their Spears; but Night coming on, both sides retired. In the next fight many gallant Commanders were slain, but the Trojans lost more than the Greeks. In the seventh Battle, though *Hector* was very dissuaded from fighting that Day, both by his Father *Priamus*, and his Wife *Andromache*, who seeing him armed fell at his Feet, together with her two young Sons, humbly intreating him to disarm himself, as she had dreamed the Night before, that if he went out that day he should certainly be slain; and she, *If you will not do it for my sake yet have regard to your dear little Children, and do not expose them and me to a cruel Death, or cause us by your going to be carried into slavery in a strange Country: For these Reasons not in the least prevailing, his Mother Hecuba, and Queen Helena, with all his Sisters, came to him with Tears in their Eyes, and begged him not to go out; yet all to no purpose, for taking his leave he was just going into the fight which was already begun, when his Father *Priamus* seizing his Horse and Bridle prevented him, and made him return, who would by no means be perswaded to disarm.*

The Battle was very bloody to the Trojans, by the obstinate Valour of the Greeks, they were beaten back to the City Gates, and *Mergellus*, one of *Priamus's* natural Sons, was slain by *Achilles*. When *Hector* heard, he was so enraged, that putting on his Helmet, he privately got away from the Fight, where he soon dispatched several of the most forward Greek Captains, and again appeared in the Battle by his Presence, so that the Greeks were dead on all sides: When *Achilles* observed this, he made such havock of his Commanders,

that all his endeavours or hopes of Success  
 be in vain whilst *Hector* lived, and therefore  
 a noble *Græcian* with him called *Polixenus*,  
 came upon him with the utmost fury imagi-  
 but *Hector* soon dispatcht the Nobleman;  
 resolving to revenge his Death, assaulted  
 furiously; but *Hector* threw a Dart at him  
 with violence that it wounded him in the Thigh;  
 retired to bind up his Wound, and then re-  
 turned to the Battle with a very great Spear,  
 with which he vowed to be the Death of *Hector*, he  
 came carrying a *Græcian* Prince very richly  
 out of the Field, having thrown his Shield  
 before him for his ease, and thereby left his Breast  
 open; *Achilles* observing his advantage,  
 being perceived by *Hector*, came suddenly  
 upon him, and thrust his Spear into his Body, where-  
 by his gallant Worthy fell instantly Dead to the  
 ground; King *Memnon* who was present, seeing  
 his fall, fell upon *Achilles* with his utmost force,  
 and carried him to the Ground, and wounding him  
 dangerously, but his Soldiers laid him upon  
 a bier, and so carried him into his Tent; the  
 Greeks were wonderfully discouraged at his Death,  
 and retired into the City with much Sorrow and  
 Confusion: But who can express the Grief of his  
 Mother, Wife, and Kindred? they tore their  
 Hair, and Faces, and were for a long time as it  
 were distracted for Grief.  
 He being buried with much funeral Pomp and  
 the *Trojans* fell upon the *Greeks*, and cut off a  
 great number of them in revenge of his Death; to con-  
 sider there were many slain, and much Blood spilt  
 in the frequent Sallies of the besieged, and *Memnon*,  
 the *Trojans* put their Trust in next to *Hector*,  
 and his wife slain. they were much terrified, yet

## Hector of Troy,

was *Achilles* soon after killed by *Paris*, at they began to take Courage again, and expressed Joy; but it lasted not long, for *Pyrrhus*, the *Son of Achilles*, being arrived from *Greece*, succeeded his Father in all his Offices, and had no less success in the Encounters, although he was very young, he revenged his Death upon the *Trojans* in many battles, in one of which he killed *Paris*. At last the *Trojans* were so unhappy as to see their *Palladium* upon which they superstitiously believed the safety of their City did depend, stolen and carried off privately by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*: You must know that *Troy* was first built by *Dardania*, and afterwards enlarged by his great Grand-son *Ilus*, who called it *Ilium*; this Prince made his Prayer to the Gods that they would please to give him some Sign whether they did approve of the Building of this City; immediately at his words (saith the Story) a fire fell down from above, the *Palladium*, which was an Image of three Cubits long, holding in one hand a Lance, and in the other a Spindle with a ball; the Statue no sooner touched the Earth, but it began to march in the Presence of the King. The Oracle afterward informed him, that *Troy* should never be taken nor destroyed whilst that Statue was safe; *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* stole secretly the *Palladium* of *Troy* through a Gutter, and carried it to an Agreement with the *Greeks*, but had to restore *Helena*, who was married to *Deiphobus*, the younger Son, after the Death of *Paris*. At last the *Athenians* were Commissioned to treat with the *Trojans* who concluded a Peace for a certain Sum of Money and a quantity of Provisions which the *Trojans* were to furnish the *Greeks* for their return Home.

Peace was but a cheat that the *Greeks* might have taken them with less difficulty; when they began the Siege, they pretended to leave behind a Present for *Minerva* to appease her Wrath, as they had displeased her by stealing away and profaning the *Palladium*; for that purpose they caused a Horse of a prodigious bigness to be made, in the body of it they shut up a great many of the stoutest and ablest Soldiers of the Army, and left it before the Walls of the City, and retired with their Forces as if for good and all, but they went no farther than the Isle of *Tenedos*, expecting to see the success of their Enterprize. The Besieged immediately went out of their City where they had been shut up, and who long; they visit all the Quarters of the *Gracian* Army, and they admire this great Horse; at length they consult whether they should carry it into the City; some were for it, others suspected a secret; among whom one *Laoon* cast his Lance at it, but seemed to be instantly punished, for two dreadful Serpents immediately killed him and his Children. This Accident caused them all to drag this Wooden Engine into *Troy*. But the King was far more eager when they heard the relation of this discourse of one *Sinon*, a Fellow taught by the Greeks for this purpose, and taken as a Spy, by the Trojans; he told them, that when the Fleet was sent to set sail toward *Greece*, the Gods had commanded a *Gracian* to be sacrificed to them that the Trojans might be prosperous, and that *Ulysses* his Enemy have caused the Lot to fall upon *Paris*. *Paris* was forced to run away and hide himself. Thus persisting in his Dissimulation, he made them believe that the Design of the *Greeks* was to reach themselves to the Goddess *Pallas*, and therefore they had dedicated unto her this Horse, which they



They had caused to be made so large that it not enter within the Walls of the City, and the Trojans might not make use of it to their rage, and to the prejudice of the Greeks.

This Discourse removed out of their Minds Jealousie and Suspicion, and caused them to resolve to break down a part of the City Wall to carry in this great Horse; every one imployed himself in this Work with all their power and diligence, and having drawn it into the midst of the City, they all departed to drink, dance, and merry, wherein they continued till Night, when they were then overcome with Wine and Sleep. *Sidon* saw things in this Posture, he opened the side of the Horse to let out the Soldiers who had been there shut in,

he made a Fire to give notice to the Greek Army, who hastening back with great noise, entered by the Breach lately made in the Wall, and soon dispersed themselves into all parts of the City to burn and plunder it. They went directly to the Palace, where he met the King *Priamus*, and all his Sons, and his Daughter *Polixena*; the rest of the poor Inhabitants of the Quarter granted them, but were all cruelly murdered, without respect to Quality, Sex, or Age. Thus after ten Years Siege this famous City was destroyed and burnt to the Ground, about three hundred Years after it had been built by *Dardanus*, and about two thousand eight hundred Years after the Creation of the World. *Helena*, the occasion of all this Desolation, returned with her Husband to *Sparta*, where she lived till his Death. She was afterwards banished by the Sons of *Menelaus* to *Rhodes* to *Queen Polixena* her old Acquaintance, who suffered her to be hanged on a Tree for a famous and wicked Life.

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# Alexander the Great.



THE second Worthy was Great Alexander,  
 That valiant Captain, and renown'd Commander.  
 His youth did the known World subdue,  
 Except because he found no more to do.  
 A Prince that had a mighty Mind,  
 All glorious Actions was inclin'd.  
 Thirty thousand Men he put to flight  
 And hundred thousand Persians, and quite  
 That potent Monarchy, which long  
 Triumpht over Nations great and strong:  
 Who others could subdue, by Wine  
 Conquered, and did his Life resign.

Alexander

**A**LEXANDER the Great, was the Son of King of Macedon and Olympias; his Father he subdued Greece, and was acknowledged Captain General, lifted the Auxiliaries of City, by whom he was to be assisted against Invasion, or to lead them forth against any Nation; for it was not doubted but that the End of the Persians was the Design of those great preparations; the number of Foot were two hundred thousand, and fifteen thousand Horse; by which, he had an Army of Macedonians, and a great number of the barbarous Nation who were conquered, and Borderers upon his Kingdom. In the Spring he sent Parmenio, Amyntas, and Attalus (whose Daughter he had lately married, having divorced Olympias on Suspicion of Incontinency) into that Part of Greece which was under the Power of the Persians, while the Auxiliaries of Greece were drawing up a Body, he celebrated the Nuptials of Cleopatra his Daughter, and Alexander whom he had made King of Epirus; the Day was remarkable for the Conspicuousness of the two Kings, the one Marrying, the other giving his Daughter in Marriage; there was there wanting the Delights of Enterludes, Masks, to the beholding whereof, when King Alexander passed without a Guard, between the two Alexander's, his own Son and his Son in Law, Pausanias of the Nobility, being suspected by none, Philip as he was going through the Crowd, and the Day destined to Mirth and Marriage, blackened the Lamentation of a Funeral.

This Pausanias, about the fourteenth Year of Age, was enforced to be a Prostitute or Sodomite by Attalus; to which Indignity this Ignominy was added, that Attalus, having afterwards brought him to the Banquet, and made him drunk, did not

him to his own Lust, but to all his Guests rendered him a common laughing Stock among which *Pausanias* resenting with great Indignation often complained of it to *Philip*; but finding that he was both deluded and delayed in his complaints, and likewise that his Adversary was endued with a new addition of Power and Greatness converted his Anger against *Philip* himself; that Revenge which he could not have on his Adversary, he took on his unrighteous Judge; *Pausanias* was seized and crucified for the Fact;

there were divers Nations in the Army of so he being slain, they were divers agitated Minds in them; in these Distractions, the of *Alexander* was a sovereign Remedy, who by every obliging Speech, quieted their Minds, procured to himself a very great Esteem from he was then but twenty Years old, and gave hopes of a growing Virtue; he freed *Macedonians* from all Tributes whatsoever, and discharge from the War, wherewith they extremely satisfied, declaring that they had lost the Person, but not the Virtue or Valour of the King; he caused all who were guilty of his Death, to be slain at his Funeral; he awed Nations who were ready to rebel, and marched into *Greece*, called the Magistrates of Cities to *Corinth*, by whom he was made King in the place of his Father; after which he was employed in his Preparations for the Persian War by his Father, during which he had notice of the *Athenians*, *Lacedemonians*, and *Thebans* had turned to the Persians by the treachery of *Demosthenes* the Orator, who corrupted him with a great sum of Gold; but upon *Alexander's* approach they returned again to their obedience, the



Thebans only persisting, who were thereupon  
ly subdued, their City levelled to the Ground  
their Citizens sold for Captives.

*Alexander* being now wholly intent upon the  
in *Asia*, put to Death all his Kindred or Friends  
that he imagined might nourish any  
Thoughts; after which having drawn his Army  
into one Body, he speedily imbarqued them  
being come within sight of *Asia*, inflamed with  
incredible ardor of Spirit, he erected twelve  
where he made his Vows to the Gods of *W*  
then divided all his Patrimony and Kingdom  
he had in *Macedonia* and *Europe*, among his  
alleging, *That Asia was sufficient for himself*  
before any of his Ships sailed, he offered Sacrifices  
*desiring Victory in this War, in which he was*  
*Revenger of Greece so often invaded by the Persians*  
*whose Empire was grown old and ripe for Conquest*  
*being now high time that the Turn should again come*  
*when others who would use their Power better should*  
*joy it; neither were the Resolutions of his*  
*less presaging good Fortune than his own, in*  
*getting their Wives and Children, and in*  
*which was so far from their own Country,*  
*to themselves the Persian Fold, and all the Kingdoms*  
*the East, as if already in the their Possession.*

When they drew near the *Asian* Shore,  
*der* first threw a Dart as into an Enemy's Camp  
and leaping a Shore in his Armour, vaulted  
or three into the Air; he there again  
praising, *That those Countries might willingly*  
*him as a King; he did the same at Ilium,*  
*Tombs of those who fell in the Trojan War*  
*eing afterward towards the Enemy, he made*  
*clamation, That none of his Soldiers should*  
*since they ought to spare their own Gods, and*

they came to possess: In this Army were thirty thousand Foot, and four thousand five hundred Horse, and a Fleet of one hundred eighty two Gallies, with which inconsiderable Force it may be wondered he durst undertake to overcome the Western World, especially since his Army did not consist of stout young Men in the flower of their Youth, but chiefly of old Soldiers, of whom, by the Laws of War, ought for their Age to have been discharged from further Service, being such as served both his Father and his Father, whereby they now seemed select Men of War, rather than private Soldiers, being no File-leader who was not sixty Years of Age, the Order of the Camp being so excellent as appeared like the Senate of some ancient Commonwealth; therefore in the Battle, no Man fled, but of flight, but of Victory; having no hope of nimbleness of their Feet, but in the strength of their Arms.

On the other side, *Darius King of Persia*, considering his Strength, affirmed, he would have none by Policy or Circumvention, since it was not suitable to his Grandeur to steal a Victory, therefore thought it more honourable to add his Enemy to enter his Country, than to fall on the Borders: The first Battle was in the plain of *Adrastrum*, where an Army of six hundred thousand Persians were overcome, as much by the Policy of *Alexander* as the Courage of the Macedonians: great was the slaughter of the Enemy, he left only nine Footmen, and one hundred twenty Horse, whom to encourage he caused to be honourably buried, and Statues erected for them as for some memorable Leaders, bestowing great Privileges on their Relations.

Relations and Kindred: After this Victory, greatest part of *Asia* submitted to him. He made many Wars with the Lieutenants of *Darius* whom he overcame, not so much by Arms as the Terror of his Name.

While he was thus Victorious, he understood a Captive that a Treason was contrived against him by *Alexander*, Son in law to *Antipater* (the King's Lieutenant in *Macedonia*) but fearing he should put him to Death it might occasion Tumult in *Macedon*, he only confined him to his son in Bonds. After this, he advanced to *Gordius* situate between both the *Phyrgias* which *Orpheus* desired to be Master of, not so much for the Order as because he heard that in the Temple of *Jupiter*, which was within it, there was concealed the Plough of *Gordius*, the Knots of whose Yoke it any could unloose, the Oracle of old had presaged he should reign over all *Asia*: The Order of the Story was this: When *Gordius* was passing in his Country with his Oxen, great Numbers of Birds of all sorts flew round about him going to Southsayers and Astrologers of the next City to know the Meaning, he met *Phrygia* a Virgin of admirable Beauty, and asked her whether he should go to be resolved in his Doubt, she having some knowledge herself in the Art by the Instructions of her Parents, told him That the Kingdom and Government of that Country was presaged to him thereby, and offered him the Companion of his good Fortune by giving her a Marriage to him: He was unwilling to accept of so fair a Condition, which seemed the first Step to his Kingdom: After this Marriage, a Sedition arose among the *Phyrgians*, and counsel being given what would put an end to these Mischances,

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replied, That there was a necessity of a King? being again demanded, who he should be, was made, That they should make him King they should find with a Plough entering into Ju- Temple; Gordeus was the Man, whom they ly saluted as their King, who consecrated al Majesty in that Temple the Plough, by the Kingdom was conferred upon him. Af- m reigned his Son *Midas*, who being instructed by *Orpheus*, in the Solemnities of Worshipping Gods, he filled all *Phyrgia* with Religion and Colonies, by which, during his Life, he was at safer than by Arms.

*Alexander* soon took the City, and entering the Temple, inquired for the Plough? which being shewn him, when he could not discover the Ends or Cords lying hid amongst the Multiplicity of Bindings, he gave a violent Interpretation to the Oracle, and cutting the Cords asunder with his Sword, the Knots were undone, and found the Ends lying undiscovered in the middle of the Twists. Mean while he heard of his approach with a formidable Army, and the danger of the Straights of *Taurus*, he spedily over that Mountain, his Foot going one hundred Furlongs without respite; coming to *Tarsus*, and being taken with the pleasant River *Euphrates* running through that City, he disarmed, covered with Dust and Sweat, threw himself upon a Carpet which was so very cold that it caused a numbness and Benumbing in every Joint, which rendered him Speechless, and made his Condition very miserable, and more because he had received that Day from *Cappadocia*, that *Philip* his Physician, in whom he put most Confidence, was corrupted by *Darius* to destroy him: However the



the Case being desperate, he ordered him to prepare a Potion, and having received the Cup delivered these Letters to him, and stedfastly he him as he drank the Physick, and observing no variation in his Countenance in reading them, he came more cheerful, and in four Days was perfectly recovered.

And now *Darius* advanced toward him three hundred thousand Foot, and one hundred thousand Horse; and though the multitude of Enemies did somewhat disturb him, yet when he reflected what mighty Actions, and what noble Conquests over many Nations he had performed with as few Men, he resumed his former Courage, but thought it necessary by no Means to stop fighting, lest some Discouragement might befall to his Soldiers, and therefore riding through the midst of his Troops, he by several Speeches and Orations endeavoured to confirm their Valour, telling them, *The World had no Soldiers comparable to them, and that this one Battle would put an End to their Labours, but their glory and renown would remain ever; Darius* on the other side was no less industrious, admonishing his Men not to forget the Glory of the Persian Empire, and of their lasting Possession of it, which was granted them by the immortal Gods.

After this the Battle was fought with great resolution, in which both Kings were wounded, the Victory was doubtful till *Darius* fled, upon there followed a great slaughter of the Persians, three score and ten thousand Foot, and one hundred thousand Horse being slain, and forty thousand Prisoners; of the Macedonians were slain one hundred and thirty Foot, and one hundred and fifty Horse; much Gold, and other rich Man-

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found in the *Persian* Camp, and among Captives there were the Mother and Wife of *Darius*, and his two Daughters; to comfort whom, *Alexander* came in Person with some Soldiers, they imbracing one another, expecting pre-Death, made a screaming Lamentation, then flinging themselves to the Knees of *Alexander*, desired not Life, but only a reprieve till they buried *Darius*; *Alexander* moved to their Pity, told them he was alive, and to remove from them the fear of Death, commanded they should be honoured as Queens, and that the Daughters should chuse them Husbands according to their Quality. After which observing the Riches and precious Furniture of *Darius*, he was possess'd with admiration, and then first begun to delight in luxurious Pleasures and Feasts, and to be tempted by the Flatteries of *Barsinoe* his Captive, on whom he bestow'd his Son, named *Hercules*. But considering *Darius* was yet alive, he commanded *Parmenio* to march upon the *Persian* Fleet, and sent other Commanders to take Possession of some Cities in *Asia*, which soon delivered themselves up with vast Sums of Money, upon the Fame of this great Victory. He then advanced into *Syria*, where many Kings attended him, some with Fillets and Miters met him, some whom he received as Friends, others he deposed of their Kingdoms, preferring new Kings, and among others, *Abdolominus* was by him chosen King of *Sidonia*, who before lived miserably, his employment being to scour Ditches, and water the Land; *Alexander* rejecting the Nobility, lest they should impute their Royalty to their Birth, and his Generosity. Citizens of *Tyre* sending them a weighty Tribute of Gold on pretence of gratifying him.

the Gift was gratefully accepted, and the Ambassadors were told, *He would come thither himself pay his Vows to Hercules*; who alledging he could perform that better in the old Town of *Troas* the ancient Church, he was so incensed that he threatened utterly to destroy their City, and immediately drawing his Army to the Island, was immediately received by the *Tyrians* who depended for assistance from *Cathage*, but that failing they were not long after surprized by Treachery and destroyed: He then took *Rhodes*, *Egypt* from *Livia* upon Composition, and resolved to visit the Temple of *Jupiter Hamon* to enquire of the Events, and of his own Original since his Mother *Olympias* had confessed to his Father *Philip* that *Alexander* was not begot by him, but by a vast Serpent; and *Philip* a little before his Death publicly declared, *That Alexander was not his Son* but he divorced *Olympas* as guilty of Incontinence. *Alexander* therefore being ambitious of being a King, and to free his Mother from disgrace, sent her before-hand with Presents to the Priests, offering them what Answers they should return, so that entering the Temple, they instantly saluted him as the Son of *Hamon*, who being joyful of this Revelation by this Deity, commanded that *Jupiter* should be esteemed his Father: He then demanded *Whether full Revenge had been taken of his Parents Murderers*. It was answered, *That his Father neither be killed, nor dyed, but the Revenge for Philip was fully performed*. In Answer to a Demand, it was said, *That both Victory in all Wars, the Possession of all Lands, was granted to him*. His Commanders and Intimates were likewise ordered by the Priests to worship him as a God, and as a King. From hence he was possessed with

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Insolence and Pride, altogether estranging  
from his former familiarity learnt of the  
Greeks and Macedonians: He then built *Alexan-*  
dria and settled a Colony of *Macedons* there, com-  
ing it should be the chief City of *Egypt*.

When he was flying to *Babylon*, sent Letters to *Alexan-*  
der offering him a vast Sum of Money for redeem-

ing his Captive Ladies; who returned Answer,  
redeem them, he must not only give his Money,

but his Empire. *Darius* soon after writ again, pro-  
posing his Daughter in Marriage, and a great part

of his Empire; but *Alexander* writ back, That he  
would have only what was his own before, and com-

ing him to come as a Suppliant to him, and to  
submit to the Conqueror to dispose of the Kingdom

at his own Pleasure: *Darius* hereby despairing of  
peace, prepared again for War, and advanced a-

gainst *Alexander* with four hundred thousand Foot,  
and four hundred thousand Horse: In this march

he informed his Wife was dead, and that *Alex-*  
ander had been extremely kind to her and the rest,

besides her Death, and assisting at her Funeral,  
where he often went to comfort his Mother and

himself; whereat he confessed, He was truly  
satisfied since after so many Battles his Enemy had

overcome him in Kindness, and that it was some  
consolation to him in his Misery to be subdued by so gallant

an Adversary. He thereupon writ the third  
time to *Alexander*, giving him many Thanks for his

respect to his Family, offering his other  
Kingdom, and the greater part of his Kingdom,

the River *Euphrates*, and thirty thousand  
for the other Captives; *Alexander* answer-

ing Thanks to an Enemy was superfluous,  
he did not do any thing either for Flattery, fear

of his Equants, or in hope of Peace, but out of the  
Greatness



*Greatness of his Mind, whereby he had learned to  
against the Forces, but not the Calamities of  
mies: He promised to allow the same Grants to  
if he would be his Second, not his Equal; but  
World could not be governed by two Suns, nor  
could it endure the Government of two such gre  
pires in a safe Condition; therefore, said he,  
you will, and this very Day surrender yourself  
or else prepare for Battle the next, wherein you  
no reason to promise your self any better Success  
you have already found.*

*Next Day both Armies stood ready to  
which instant Alexander possessed with too much  
fell into a deep sleep, and was hardly wakened  
Parmenio; and all admiring that he who  
slept little, should now be overcome in  
in so great Danger, he replied, That his being  
livered from a great Fear was the occasion of  
now he was to fight with all the Forces of  
once, being before afraid the War would be  
should the Persians have divided their Army.  
the Battle, both Armies viewed each other.  
Macedonians admired the Multitude, greatness  
dy, and beautiful Armour of their Enemies.  
Persians were amazed to think how often  
thousands of them had been overcome by  
few Soldiers; Alexander bid his Soldiers,  
troubled at the multitude or strength of their  
but to consider this was the third time they  
with them, and that they were never the more  
for flying away so often; that they ought to  
Army shining with Gold and Silver, since  
would soon purchase it to themselves. The  
Armies engaging, the Macedonians in con  
the Enemy so often conquered, threw  
upon the Swords of their Adversaries,*

desired rather manfully to die than be defeated, seldom more Blood was shed in fight; *Darius* seeing his Forces routed, willingly have died himself, but those next compelled him to fly, some perswaded him to burn the Bridge of *Cydnus* and stop the Progress: who answered, That he would provide for his Safety so dishonourably, by exposing thousands of his own Soldiers to the fury of my who ought to be allowed the same way to which lay open to himself.

*Alexander* was still personally present in the Difficulties, and where the Enemy stood he clapt in amongst them, and made the pressing Dangers more his own than his Soldiers. In this Battle he gained to himself the Empire of *Asia*, in the fifth Year of his Reign, so fully, that none after durst rebel, the Persians whose Empire had continued so many Years, patiently endured the Yoke of Servitude. His Soldiers refreshed and rewarded, the Booty so great that they were thirty Days in digesting, he found hid eleven thousand Talents, he took *Persepolis*, the chief Seat of the Empire, renowned for many Years, and full of the Spoils of the World, which were now discovered by the Destruction thereof. At this place, three hundred Greeks, who had been formerly taken by the Persians, came to *Alexander* with their mangled Bodies, desiring him as he had freed them from Greece, so he would likewise them from the Tyranny of their Enemies; the King granted them to return home, but they rather chose to be settled in some Plantation there, lest instead of joy they should present to their Parents the lamentable Spectacle of themselves.

Means

Mean time *Darius* was seized on by his Kinsmen, and fettered in golden Chains in a *Parthian* Town called *Taneas*, thinking there purchase favour of the Conqueror; *Alexander* pursuing him full speed, came to the same next day, and was informed that *Darius* was that Night carried away in a close Waggon; he ordering his Army to follow, he pursued him only seven thousand Horse, encountering Dangers by the way; and having run many without gaining any Intelligence of him, he went to refresh his Troops, when one of his Soldiers going to the next Spring, found *Darius* bleeding through many Wounds, but yet alive who observing the Soldier to be a *Persian* Companion he said; 'It was some comfort to him in his terrible Misfortunes, that he should speak to one who understood him, and should not breath forth his Words in vain: He desired him to represent him to *Alexander*, 'His real sense of the many obligations he was under from him, which he was sorry he had not the time to return, since he had demean'd himself towards his Mother and Children not as an Enemy, but as a Friend; and that he was more happy in an Adversary than in his own Kindred, since *Alexander* had spar'd the Lives of his near Relations, whereas his own Life was taken away by his Kinsmen to whom he had given his Life and Kingdoms, for which he should receive Recompence which was due to a Conqueror. He desired to return he could make him for his repeated favours; he was as a dying Man to beseech the Powers above and the Powers below, and the Gods that bore Scepters, to bestow upon him the Empire of the World. For himself he desired to have rather a sumptuous Funeral; as to his Death, he thought revenge ought to be exemplary, it being

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nder's, but the common Cause of all Kings, could be as dishonourable as dangerous to be over, since hereby he might both declare his, and procure his future Safety, and in hope of forming it, he gave the Soldier his Right-Hand, Pledge of the Faith of a King, and soon after the Ghost, *Alexander* coming thither, and this Relation, having beheld the miserable on wherein he was, with Tears lamented his so unworthy his former Grandeur, and com- his Body to be buried like a King among the of his Predecessors.

nder after this honoured the Soldiers he lost of *Darius*, with great funeral Expences, fifteen thousand Talents among their sur- v-panions. He now received Intelligence that departure almost all *Greece* combined to re- their Liberty in his absence, the *Lacedemonians* the Van, who despising the Peace with *Phi- Alexander*, *Agis* their King became Gene- his War, which Insurrection *Antipater* sup- the beginning, though with great blood- both sides, *Agis* making terrible slaughter Enemies, and sometimes driving whole before him. After the Death of *Darius*, er's Soldiers did not doubt but the War was ished, expecting nothing but a speedy return to n Country, and in their Imagination al- embraced their Wives and Children when *Alexan-* ng a general Council, declared unto them, they had gained nothing by so many famous es, if their more Eastern Enemies were yet ned, neither did he make War to conquer the but the Empire of *Darius*, and that those o be pursued that fled away, and revolted from Having by this Speech revived the Courage of his



his Men, he subdued the *Mardians* and *Hirc*  
 in this place *Tbalestria* or *Minothea*, Queen of the  
 zons, address'd herself to him, attended with  
 hundred thousand Women, having travelled  
 five Days through many terrible Nations, as  
 she said, To have a Son by so great a Conqueror  
 Countenance, and the Cause of her coming, was  
 Subject of much Wonder, both for the strange  
 of her Habit, and Request. To satisfy which  
 King took thirty Days Leisure, and when  
 thought she was with Child, she took her  
 and departed.

Alexander now assumed the Habit and  
 of the King of Persia, as if transformed in  
 Fashions and Customs of the Conquered; and  
 vent Envy, commanded his Friends likewise  
 long Robes of Gold and Purple; and to  
 their Riot also, he divided the Night by  
 among Troops of Concubines, admired both  
 and Beauty, adding thereto Feasts and  
 compleat his Luxury; which caused great  
 nation among his Commanders to see him  
 degenerate from his Father *Philip*, that he  
 care to have his own Country so much  
 tioned, being overcome with the same Vice  
 were the overthrow of his Enemies; yet he  
 tickly permitted his Soldiers to marry the  
 men who were their Captives, to make  
 less tedious, and their Desires to abate of  
 home, and likewise that *Macedonia* might  
 less exhausted with recruit, if young Soldiers  
 in the Camp should succeed their old  
 The *Parthians* being next subdued, *Andro*  
 noble Persian was made their Governor, from  
 the Kings of *Parthia* derived their Original  
 mean time Alexander exercised his Rage on

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re like an Enemy than a King, especially  
who upbraided him for subverting the  
of his Country, for which Offence old  
next in Dignity to the King, and his Son  
though upon other Pretences, were put  
; upon which, Murmers rose throughout  
in compassion to these Innocents, and se-  
pers that they could hope for little better  
lves; which being told *Alexander*, he de-  
would send some into *Macedonia* to give  
nt of his Conquests, desiring his Soldiers  
freely to their Friends, who were glad  
n Opportunity; this done, he demanded  
ers to be secretly brought him, whereby ha-  
covered every Man's Opinion of him, he  
those who had writ severally into one Compa-  
an intent either to destroy or distribute  
Colonies in the furthest Parts of the

en subdued the *Dracans*, and divers other  
inhabiting at the foot of Mount *Caucasus*,  
*Assus*, one of the Favourites of *Darius*, was  
bound in Chains, who not only betrayed,  
his King, whom *Alexander* delivered to  
ner of *Darius* to be tormented in revenge  
reason; and to leave his Name in those re-  
untries, he built a City which he named  
*Ala*, on the River *Tanais*, within seventeen  
aking a Wall about it of six Miles compass,  
planting thither the People of three Cities  
built by *Cyrus*; he likewise built twelve  
amongst the *Bastrians* and *Sogdians*, wherein  
all whom he found seditious in his Army;  
one Holy-day he called his chief Captains  
to a Banquet, where mention being made  
exploits performed by *Philip*, *Alexander* pre-  
ferred

ferred himself above his Father, and extolled his own Atchievements to the Skies, the great Esteem of his Guests assenting thereto, but *Clytus* the Commander, upon confidence of the King's Friendship, still persisted to magnifie the Actions of which so inflamed *Alexander*, that snatching from one of the Guard, he killed him at the spot, and insulted over his dead Body; but his Rage being abated, he heartily repented of that action, lamenting his innocent old Friend, whom *Gluttony* had thus destroyed, and would have done execution upon himself for the same, but his Friends prevented him; yet melting into Tears, he embraced the dead Body, handled his Head, and confessed to him his madness as if alive. Taking the Spear again into his Hands, he threatened to slay himself, if the Attendants had not dissuaded. This Resolution to dye, continued several Days after; the remembrance of *Gluttony* who was Sister to *Clytus*, still renewed his Thoughts, making her so cruel a Recompence for the punishment she had given him, and that being a Man and a Conqueror, he should requite her. He then reflected on the Disgrace that would procure him both in his own Army and among his Friends at a Banquet than being in the Face of his Enemies; then *Permenio* and all the Princes he had destroyed represented themselves to his Memory, which he abstained four Days from eating any Meat, till he was at last prevailed upon by the Officers of the whole Army, desiring him not to resent the Death of one as thereby to diminish the whole, nor to forsake those whom he had

utmost Parts of the East among barbarous  
 Nations, sufficiently provoked by his  
 Perswasions of *Calisthenes* the Philosopher, and  
 his Acquaintance, prevailed much upon  
 him to be bred up with him in the School of *Aristotle*,  
 so that he sent for on purpose to record his Con-  
 quests and Victories. Having therefore resolved to  
 begin the War, he took several Nations who sub-  
 mitted to him into his Protection; yet not long after  
 he himself still more hateful, he commanded,  
 that he should not only be Worshipped but Adored, which  
 was the only thing he had forbore in his proud Imita-  
 tion of the *Persian* Kings. *Calisthenes* was the  
 absolute Opposer of this Innovation, which rui-  
 ned him and divers other Princes of *Macedon*,  
 who were all put to death under pretence of Treason.  
 He would not the *Macedons* submit to Adoration,  
 but retained their ancient Custom of saluting  
 him. He next marcht into *India* to bind his  
 Kingdom with the Ocean and the farthest East; and to  
 make himself and his Army more renowned, he cov-  
 ered the Spoillings of their Horses, and the Arms of his  
 Army with Silver; when he came to the City of  
*Bactra*, the Inhabitants made no resistance because of  
 their religious Confidence in the assistance of their  
 Gods, by whom that City was built, which  
 he desired should be spared that he might follow  
 the Steps of their Deity; he then led his Army  
 to the holy Hill of *Bacchus*, which was clothed  
 with Vines and Ivy so naturally and elegantly as if  
 by the Hand and Industry of the Planter;  
 so he marcht to the Hills of *Dedalus*, and  
 the Kingdom of *Queen Cleophris*, who yielding to  
 his Power without resistance, received back her Kingdom  
 by exposing herself to his Pleasure, and



obtaining that by Wantonness which she could have recovered by force of Arms; she called then begotten by him, *Alexander*, who after the Kingdom of the *Italians*; she was afterwards led by her Subjects, *The Royal Harlot*.

Having marcht almost through all *India*, at length to a Rock as wonderful for its Ascent into which many Nations fled for and understood that *Hercules* was by an hundred from taking it; being thereupon tr with Ambition to transcend the Actions and hours of *Hercules*, he with almost infinite and danger became Master of it, and took Protection all the Nations thereabout. One *Indian King* named *Porus*, was as admirable strength of Body as greatness of Mind, who notice of *Alexander's* advance, prepared and entertain him; the Parties being joyned, he ed of the *Macedons* their King, being resolved private Enemy to fight with him hand. *Alexander* made no delay to answer him; and in Encounter falling headlong to the Ground, being killed under him, he was preserved by course of his Guard. *Porus*, almost covered in Blood from the many Wounds received, was Prisoner, and had such Indignation to be that though he had Quarter given he would no Sufferance, nor suffer his Wounds to be being with much difficulty perswaded to be ed to live. *Alexander*, in honour of his sent him back safe to his own Kingdom; he there two Cities, one called *Nicea*, and *Bucephali*, after the Name of his Horse; overthrew the Armies of the *Adressians*, and other People, and marching to the *Euphr* found they attended his coming with an

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ndred thousand Horse, whereupon all his Sol-  
ding tired as well by the number of their Vic-  
as their Labours, humbly besought him with  
To put a Period to his Wars, and now at  
to think of returning to their Country, in-  
g him to consider the Years of his Soldiers  
Age could scarce suffice to carry them home  
Some shewed their grey Hairs, others their  
Some their Bodies consumed with Sickness,  
their loss of Blood, which they had freely  
continual Warfare both with himself and Fa-  
nd therefore desired, That the remains of  
worn Bodies might be buried in the Graves of  
Ancestors; and however, if he would not  
them, yet that he would spare himself, and  
not his good Fortune by venturing it too far.  
With these just Petition, he, to give an end  
to his Victories, commanded his Camp to be made  
Magnificent, that by the large Extent  
the Enemy should be terrified, and his Fame  
in future Ages; his Soldiers never under-  
taking more readily, and then falling upon  
formidable Enemy with all their Might, they  
that undisciplined Multitude to flight, and  
at Joy returned to their Quarters.

thence he marched to the River *Aefines*, on  
he sailed to the Ocean, where two Nations, of  
*Hercules* was the Founder, submitted to him;  
thence he sailed to the *Sycambrians*, who with  
and three thousand armed Foot, and three-  
ousand Horse, were ready to receive him.  
Overthrown them in the Field, he came to  
City, and being himself the first Man that  
the Walls, when he found them unguarded,  
down into the City alone without any  
The Enemy seeing him single, with a great

## Alexander the Great,

shout ran toward him from every place, hoping the Death of one Man to end the Wars of the World, and revenge the Quarrel of so many Nations. *Alexander* resolutely resisted them, and fought against so many Thousands. It is incredible spoken, that neither the Multitude of his Fury of their Weapons, nor the Cries they encouraged one another, could any way affright he alone killed and put to flight so many, at length finding he was overpowered, he got the body of a Tree close under the Wall, where he sometimes sustained their Fury, till his Soldiers understanding his Danger, leapt down to his assistance, of whom were slain, and the Battle continued full until the Walls being beat down, his Army came to his rescue. In this Fight he was wounded with an Arrow under the Breast, he sustained the loss of Blood, yet fought so long with one foot on the Ground till he had killed two who wounded him.

The Cure was more grievous than the Wound, being at last recovered, though with extreme difficulty, he sent *Polypercan* with his Army to Babylon himself going with a select Party aboard in his Gallies to make further discovery of the Ocean, and lastly to the City of King *Abigerus*, the Inhabitants of which he could not be overcome by the Sword, their Darts, wherewith they forced him to retire, the Walls, and killed many of his Soldiers, among which *Ptolemy* was deadly wounded, and being ready to expire, an Herb was shewn to *Alexander* in a vision, which being found and steeped in his Drink, it cured *Ptolemy* and the greater part of the Army. At length the City being taken, he returned to Babylon and sacrificed to the Ocean, imploring a return into his Country, and at length arrived at the Mouth of the River *Indus*, where as a Monarch

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chievements he built the City of *Barse*, and Altars, and having left a Governor over the, he marched toward *Babylon*, digging Wells way to procure fresh Water to his tired Soldiers; many of the conquered Nations had sent Ambassadors to accuse his Lieutenants of Oppression and Cruelty, whom *Alexander* without any regard to Friendship caused to be put to Death in reference.

After this, he Married *Statira*, *Darius's* Daughter, and gave the most noble Virgins of all Nations for Wives to his Princes, thereby to mitigate his own Cruelty. He then called his Army together, and proposed to pay all their Debts, that they might carry off their Booty and Pay entire, which Manifested the remarkable for the vastness of the Sum, twenty thousand Talents being laid out in this Affair; the Soldiers being thus sent home, the younger sort were much displeased, and began to mutiny that they should not have the same favour, some of whom *Alexander* perceived, and perswaded others; but at length his Orders would not prevail, he leaped unarmed upon his Throne, among the armed Multitude, and slew twelve of the chief Authors of the Sedition, and sent the rest to Execution, none daring to offer the least Resistance. Calling them together the *Persians*, he extolled their constant Fidelity both to himself and their former Kings, and declared he would now commit himself unto their Custody, and refer to the *Macedons*; and accordingly chose out of them for his Life-Guard, mingling also Regiments of *Persians* among the *Macedons* to preserve their Discipline; which his Army took so much notice of, that all weeping they repaired to him, beseeching him rather to punish them than to put such a affront upon them, by which Submission they prevailed.



prevailed so far that he dismiss and sent back to Macedonia eleven thousand of his old Soldiers, and Pay was continued to them in their return as they had still served.

At this time *Ephession*, one of his Favourites for his Beauty, Youth, and Wisdom, died, *Alexander*, below the Dignity of a King, lived a long time, erecting him a Tomb which cost a thousand Talents, and commanding him to be shipp'd as a God.

Returning to *Babylon* from the furthest Coast of the Ocean, he had Notice that Ambassadors from *Thage*, and other Cities in *Africa*, as also from *Sicily*, *France*, *Sardinia*, and divers Cities in *Italy* attended his Arrival, the Terror of his Name so possess the World, that all Nations submit to him as a King destined to be their Ruler. For this Cause, approaching *Babylon* to keep as it were a Parliament of the whole World, some Magicians advised him not to enter that City, affirming it would be fatal to him; therefore declining it, he went aside to *Bersia*, a City heretofore unpeopled on the other side *Euphrates*, where he was importuned by *Anaxarchus* the Philosopher to despise the Presages of the Magicians as false and uncertain, and it proceeding from Destiny or Nature nor to be prevented, he went therefore to *Babylon*, after a while he again ordered a solemn Feast, which he had for some time omitted, where he devoted himself absolutely to mirth both Day and Night; after which *Thersites* a Physician, invited him and his Companions to a Debauch; where taking the Cup into his hand in the middle of his Draught he groaned as if he had been struck through with a Sword; and he became so extream tender that he complained much, as though he had been wounded.

said, his Disease was occasioned by Excess of  
though it were really Treason, the Infamy  
of the Power of his Successors did suppress.  
The author of this Treason was *Antipater*, who  
he beheld his dearest Friends commanded to  
his Son in law slain, and himself, who had  
done such considerable Service in Greece, disre-  
spectful and accused by his Mother *Olympias* of many  
crimes, and likewise considered his late Seve-  
ral Lieutenants, and expecting the same Treason  
to make sore work with the King, he labor-  
ed with *Cassander*, with his Brother *Philip* and *Juba*,  
to minister to him, to poison him; so  
was the strength of the Poison, that it could  
not be contained in Iron, Brass, or any thing but a  
Hoof; *Cassander* was bid to intrust none but *Thes-*  
so that when the Feast was in his House, a toa-  
st had tasted the King's Cup, having the Poison  
in cold Water, they put it into the Wine;  
days after, *Alexander* finding Death certainly  
nigh, said, He believed it was the Fate of his  
to die about thirty Years Old. After which he  
his Soldiers, who were ready to mutiny, suf-  
fered he perished by Treason; being therefore  
raised into the high place of the City, he ad-  
dressed all into his Presence, and gave them his Right  
kiss; and when all wept, he appeared with-  
out least Trouble, comforting those who im-  
patiently lamented, his Courage now being as invincible  
as formerly against his Enemies. The  
Death as he departed he asked his Friends about him,  
whether they should have another King like him-  
self holding their Peace, he confidently prela-  
sed he had seen it with his Eyes. That Macedon  
lost so much blood in his quarrel, and many thousand  
should be sacrificed at his Funeral. He then

commanded his Body to be buried in the Tomb of *Jupiter Hammon*, and then fainting away, hisendants demanded whom he would constitute Heir of his Empire; he only answered, *To the most Worthy* great was the Vigour of his Mind, that though behind him his Son *Hercules*, his Brother *Aridanes*, his Wife *Roxane* big with Child, yet forgetting his Obligations, he only nominated *The most Worthy* his Heir; as if it were unreasonable that any valiant Man should succeed a Conqueror. With these Words, as if the Spirit of Discord had been among them, his chief Captains instantly grew jealous of each other, and privately forgot to give their favour of the Soldiers to themselves; on the next Day being Speechless, he gave his Ring off his finger to *Perdiccas*, which for the present pacified the growing Dissentions; for though by Voice he had not nominated Heir, yet by choice he seemed to do so. *Alexander* deceased, being thirty three Years and one Month old, a Man endowed with a mighty Spirit above other Men, whose Mother *Olympias* conceived when, he was conceived, that she had commended him to a God, and by his Actions he after seemed to be above the condition of mortal Men; there appeared many Presages of his future Greatness on his Birth day, for two Eagles flying all that Day round the Palace, settled at last upon the Battlement of his Father's Court, seeming to prognosticate the union of the two Empires of *Europe* and *Asia*, and on the next day his Father received the glad Tidings of his Victories, one in *Illyria*, and another in the Olympic Race, whither he sent some Chariots drawn by four Horses, which pretended to the Infant the way over all the World. He was of admirable comprehension and Learning, and was educated by *Aristotle* the most famous Philosopher. Being

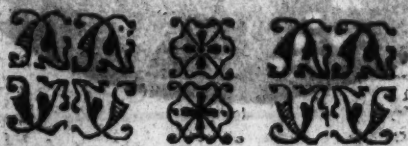
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Father's Kingdom, he commanded himself to be  
King of all Countries, and Lord of the World ;  
that a Confidence had his Soldiers in his good  
that he being present, they feared not, tho'  
d, the force of an Enemy; he never encoun-  
y Adversary whom he did not overcome, nor  
any City which he did not take, nor inva-  
y Nation over whom he did not Triumph, and  
e deservedly gained the Name of *Alexander*  
at, and one of the *Worthies of the World*. Yet  
great Conqueror at length destroyed, not by  
our of his Enemies, but by the Villany and  
of his own Friends and Subjects. He lived  
Year of the World 3611, before *Christ* 337.



C s

Julius



# Julius Cæsar,



**G**REAT Julius Cæsar next attain'd the  
 Of the third Worthy; whose immortal Fame  
 Remains still fresh in the Records of time?  
 He to the Empire of the World did climb:  
 And what he conquer'd by his Sword in Fight,  
 He with his Pen did elegantly write.  
 At length, through many Wounds, his Soul began  
 And he who ne'er before was Conquer'd  
 To War: he who with slaughter strew'd  
 So many Lands; with his own Blood imbrued  
 The Seat of our angel Justice, and fell down  
 A sacrifice to appease the incens'd Gown.

I S C Æ S A R, of the noble Family of the *Julij*;  
 called, as some think, from *Julius Ascanius*, the  
*Aeneas*, from whom they were ambitious to  
 descended; and *Cesar*, because it is said he  
 at out of his Mother's Womb; though others  
 it a *Caso Elephanto*, from his Grand-father's  
 an *El-phanto*. He was but sixteen Years old  
 his Father died, and yet was designed the next  
 to be High Priest of *Jupiter*; and having dis-  
 himself from his first Wife, whose Birth  
 not so eminent as his Fortune, he married *Corne-*  
*lia*, daughter of *Cinna*, who had been four times  
 by whom he had his Daughter *Julia*; *Sylla*  
 all possible Arguments to have separated him  
 her, but not prevailing, he pursued him as an  
 and designed to arrest him: At length, by the  
 sion of the vestal Virgins, and some of his  
 en, he obtained Pardon, though *Sylla* then  
 out by way of Prediction, "Take him then since  
 will needs have him, but know the Person  
 whom you have been so zealous will be the de-  
 tion of the Nobility and common Interest we  
 so earnestly defended; for I assure you, there  
 in *Cesar* many *Marrijs* or Disturbers of their  
 try. He first bore Arms in *Asia* as a Volun-  
 and afterward in *Cilicia*: but hearing of *Sylla's*  
 and hoping for new Troubles from the Discon-  
 of *M. Lepidus*, he returned to *Rome*, where he  
*C. Dolabella* of Extortion; but unable to make  
 his Charge, and *Dolabella* acquit, he withdrew  
 modes, both to avoid Envy, and to study more  
 ly under *At. Molon*, the most celebrated Orator  
 of his times; in his Passage he was taken by  
 in whose Hards he continued forty Days,  
 great perturbation of Mind, with only his Phy-  
 and two servants, having sent away the rest

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to procure his Ransom; who bringing fifty Talents he was set ashore; to recompence their King he puts immediately again to Sea, pursues, takes, and executes these Robbers, as he had threatened them in jest, when he was their Prisoner.

In the mean time, *Mithridates* making great Station in the neighbouring Countries, *Caesar* thought it dishonourable to lye still while his Allies were in distress, he pass'd from *Rhodes* to *Asia*, and with what Forces he could, beat *Mithridates* Governor of those Provinces, and confirmed several in their Allegiance, who before were inclining to revolt. His first Dignity bestowed on him by the People, was the Office of *Tribune*, which Office he strenuously maintained. Being *Questor*, he made Funeral Orations, according to Custom, in praise of *Julia* his Aunt, and *Caesar* his Wife, wherein he speaks thus of his Extraction. My Aunt *Julia* by the Mother's side was descended from Kings, and by the Father's she was allied to the Gods, for from *Ancius Marcius* the *Marcii* were called *Reges* or *Kings*, are derived; and the *Julij* were derived from *Venus*. In our Country therefore we have the Majesty of Kings, who are the most potent among Men; and the Venerability of the Gods, who are more powerful than they. As *Questor*, the Government of the furthest part of Italy fell to his Lot, and going his Circuit to keep the People of Justice he came to *Cadez*, where observing the Image of *Alexander* in the Temple of *Hercules*, he fetched a deep Sigh for having done nothing remarkable at that Age wherein he had Conquered the World; upon which Contemplation he begged leave immediately to be dismissed, designing for *Rome* to attempt some greater Enterprize. He likewise dreamed the Night before, that he had ravished his Mother, and was extremely exalted when the Interpreters told

a Prefage of his Dominion over the whole  
 since the Mother which seemed to be violated could  
 ing but the Earth, the common Mother of all.  
 starting therefore out of Spain before his Com-  
 was expired, he went amongst the Latin Colo-  
 who were at that time pressing for their Free-  
 and, if not prevented, had certainly excited  
 to Sedition. Yet this did not discourage  
 or being made *Ædil*, he was suspected of Con-  
 with *M. Crassus*, *Sylla*, and *Antonius*; their  
 was to have set upon the Senate, and having  
 the Throats of such as they thought convenient,  
 was to have been Dictator, and *Cæsar* Master  
 Horse, and the Republick to be settled accord-  
 to their contrivance; but at the Day appointed,  
 for Fear or Remorse, *Crassus* absented himself,  
 Plot was not Executed. In his *Ædils*hip, he  
 ed the Market-places and Halls of Justice, and  
 the Capital with Galleries, that from thence  
 mmon People might be Spectators of the  
 of wild Beasts, Stage-Plays, and such other  
 ons as might insinuate his Generosity toward  
 To which were added, Sword-Playere in so  
 numbers, that his Enemies alarum'd at their  
 ade, published an Edict to restrain them to a  
 Number; having hereby obliged the People,  
 nded to get the Government of *Egypt* to him-  
 their Act, and when the Nobility prevented  
 herein, he was much disturbed; yet by his Li-  
 he soon after obtained the Office of High-  
 which he managed with extravagant Profuse-  
 Conspiracy of *Cataline* being discovered, and  
 ate generally condemning him and his Ac-  
 s to Death, *Cæsar* only was the Man who  
 ured to moderate the Sentence into Imprison-  
 ment



ment and Confiscation, which he press'd with so much heat, that had not *Cato's* Oration recollected the whole Senate had complied. Yet he afterwards oppos'd the Execution of the Decree with the Reason that he was threatn'd to be kill'd by the *Optimates* who set their Swords to his Throat, and forc'd him into compliance. He next asserted some *Leges* in behalf of the People contrary to the Will of the Senate, who thereupon forbid him to go on executing them; of which he took no notice, and went on, till some Soldiers were order'd to seize him. Then he dismiss'd his Officers, and laid aside his Purple Robe, retiring privately to his own House as if submitting to the Iniquity of that time. Days after, the People came to him in great Numbers and in a tumultuous way offer'd him their Thanks, but he appeas'd them beyond all expectation, and the Senate (who suddenly met about that Motion) sent him Thanks by some principal Persons. He was also re-invited into the Senate, Commissions Restored, and the Decree for his Suspension rescind'd. He fell again into some trouble upon an Account of being concerned in *Cataline's* Conspiracy; but appealing to the Testimony of *Cicero*, he was cleared, and his Accuser fined; his Goods seized, and himself almost torn in pieces by the People. In the same time he was made Consul with *Bibulus*; and Affronts being put upon him by the Senate, he contracted a strict Friendship with *Pompey*, at that time at variance with the Senate, to whom he recommended *Crassus*, and joining all together, nothing for the future could be transacted in the State by the Will of all three. After his Promotion to the Consulship, a Law call'd *Lex Agraria* being propounded, and *Bibulus* protesting against it, *Cæsar* drove him out of the place; and finding

int of that Violence, that none of the  
durst move in his behalf; in utter despair he  
immediately to his House, where he continu'd  
rest of his Consulship; so that now Cæsar had  
the Administration of Affairs, which he mana-  
g'd with that uncentrable Arbitratiness, that some  
Citizens upon subscribing any Will or Record,  
thus, *Not when Cæsar and Bibulus, but when  
and Cæsar were Consuls;* and these Verses  
dispersed,

*Non Bibulo quidquam, &c.*

*All things of late, Great Cæsar acts alone;  
Bibulus is out of Fashion grown.*

In all Occasions he extended his Power to the  
The Farmers of the Revenues petitioning  
abatement because of the Hardness of their Bur-  
den abated them a third part admonishing them  
more warily for the future. He caused Cato  
halled violently out of the Senate, and com-  
mended for only interrupting him; and others were  
sensible of his least Displeasure. He then mar-  
ried Calpurnia, the Daughter of Piso, by which Al-  
bion he still grew greater, and had a Triumph al-  
low'd him for conquering Gallia, now France; with  
this Advancement he was so elated, that a while  
after in a full Assembly, he boasted he had laid his  
hands on their Backs. His Achievements during  
these Years wherein he had the principal Com-  
mand of the Army, were generally these: He reduc'd  
to a Province that part of France which lies  
between the Pyrenean Mountain, the Alps, the Mount-  
Cebenna, the Rhone, and the Rhodanus, contain-  
ing above two hundred Miles in Circumfer-

aence, imposing a vast Tribute upon all the great  
and Cities; he was the first of all the Romans  
built a Bridge over the Rhine, assailed the Ger-  
on the other side the River, and gave them  
considerable Defeats; he invaded the Britains  
wife, who were till then unknown, and having  
run them in a short time, forced them to give  
Hosages and Contribution. Amongst all the  
and Greatness of his Enterprizes, he never had  
Fortune but thrice: First upon the Coast of  
where his whole Fleet had like to have miscar-  
Storm; the second in France, where one of his  
gions was intirely cut off; and the third on  
Frontiers of Germany, where two of his Lieuten-  
were circumvented by an Ambuscade, and defeated.

At this time the Common-wealth was in great  
sternation; and the Senate resolving to create  
one Consul, which should be Pompey; Cæsar pro-  
with the Tribunes, who were endeavouring to  
him his Colleague, that they should propose to  
People, *That in respect of his Absence upon public  
fairs, they would make him capable of being chosen  
when his Consulship was out, lest otherwise he should  
constrained to leave the Wars he had so prosperously  
unfinished.* Having succeeded in his Desires, his  
were enlarged with his Designs, there was no  
of Bounty or Munificence which he omitted to  
People; he began to build the Town-Hall  
the Spoils of his Enemies, paying a vast Sum  
Ground; and having published a solemn Sword  
and made a Feast to the People in Memory  
Daughter, he not only employed all the Cooks  
Victuallers of the City to provide what they  
get, but made vast Preparations likewise at  
he doubled the Pay of his Soldiers forever; he  
deavoured to continue his Friendship with

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raising him *Octavia*, his Sister's Granddaughter, in marriage; he obliged all Persons about *Pompey*, most of the Senators, either by giving or lending Money, upon very reasonable Terms; he united himself with the rest by frequent Invitations of noble Presents, not forgetting to let their partake of his Bounty, according to their rank with their Masters. All Criminals, Debtors, and Exiles, had their Sanctuary in him, provided their Crimes, Debts, and Necessities were not beyond Relief; in which Case, he used plainly to say, *They had nothing to pray for but a Civil*

War. He was less tedious in insinuating into foreign Kingdoms and Provinces: To some he would make a present of a thousand Prisoners at once; to others he would send as many and great Supplies as he could without Consent or Authority of Senate or People. He likewise beautified and adorned the most famous Cities in *Italy, France, Spain, Asia*, and elsewhere with their most considerable Buildings; till all being amazed to see whither these things should tend, *Marcellus* the Consul proposed to the Senate to name a Successor to *Cesar* before his term was expired, because the War being finished, the Peace restored, it would be convenient to discharge the Army; which was accordingly done, but opposed by the Tribunes, and *Cesar* was likewise deprived of the Provinces over which he was Governor; *Cesar* being nettled at the fierce Opposition, humbly addrest to the Senate, *That he desired that Favour and Privilege of the People might be granted to him, or that all other Generals might lay down their Commands*; intending thereby that *Pompey*, the most powerful General, should dismiss his Forces, and so that he could afterward sooner raise a new Army than



than Pompey. But the Senate not thinking it  
 capitulate when a Subject, *Caesar* went into the  
 or Part of *France*, resolving to oppose with  
 Sword whatever Degres the Senate should make  
 the Intercessions of the Tribunes of the People  
 were of his Party, and this was his Part  
 for the bloody civil Wars that followed, *Pompey*  
 used to say, That not being able to finish  
 publick Buildings which he had begun with  
 Magnificence, nor to satisfy the Expectations  
 People with his private Estate, he resolved  
 all things into Confusion. Others say, he was  
 lous of being questioned for what he had done  
 gally in his first Consulship, contrary to the  
 Demonstrances of the Tribunes; and the  
 because *Cato* had solemnly sworn to impeach  
 soon as ever he parted from his Army; and  
 generally said, That if he returned as a private  
 son, they would handle him as they did *Manlius*  
 make him answer before the Judges with  
 Guards about him; which seems the more probable  
 by what he said at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, when  
 make him answer before the Judges with  
 Guards about him; which seems the more probable  
 by what he said at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, when  
 saw his Adversaries run; *This is their own doing*  
*my self must have been condemned after so many*  
*Exploits; had I not begged the Assistance of my*  
 Some said that having been so long used to con-  
 and cunningly computing his own and Enemies  
 he laid hold of that Occasion to usurp that  
 which he had long before designed, since he  
 ten in his Mouth two Verses of *Euripedes*.

*Nam si vitandum est jus, &c.*

*Never stand on Justice when the State's a Crowd  
 In lesser things pretend Religion.*

he had had Intelligence that the Intercession  
 Tribunes was ineffectual, and that they were  
 out of Rome, he made bold with a Baker's  
 and instantly clapt them into his Chariot,  
 Sun-set travelled with great privacy through  
 to his Troops on the Banks of *Rubicon*;  
 being come, he stood still a while, rumina-  
 on then Enterprize he was undertaking; at  
 ing to those near him, he said, *Thus far we are*  
*and may return, if we please; if we pass but*  
*the River, we shall have nothing to trust to but our Arms.*  
 He stood doubting, there appeared to him a  
 of a remarkable Stature and Beauty sitting  
 him, and playing upon a Reed; not only the  
 but several of the Soldiers ran to hear  
 and some Trumpeters among the rest, which  
 observed by this Piper, he suddenly  
 a Trumpet out of one of their Hands, and  
 instantly into the Water, he sounded a Charge,  
 he continued to the other side of the River  
 with loudness as made the Earth tremble again;  
 which *Caesar* cried out, *Come then, it is decreed,*  
*whither the Prodigies of the Gods, and the In-*  
*stigation of our Enemies lead us.*  
 He passed his Army over the River, and join-  
 ed the Tribunes of the People, who being ex-  
 out of the City, retired to him; he made an-  
 to his Soldiers, and with Tears in his Eyes  
 their Fidelity and Assistance, affirming he  
 strip himself of all rather than any should  
 who asserted his Honour; after this,  
 he himself of several Towns, and marching  
*Brundisium*, whither *Pompey* and the Consuls  
 for more speedy Transportation, he endea-  
 voured to prevent them, but in vain; and so return-  
 ed to Rome with his Army, where calling the  
 Senate

Senate together, and advising about the most  
 Matters of State, he then marched into *Spain* against  
 most considerable of *Pompey's* Forces, comman-  
 then by three Lieutenants, saying at his going  
 ther, *That he was now going against an Army*  
*out a General, but at his return his next Expe-*  
*would be against a General* (meaning *Pompey*)  
*out an Army.* He was opposed at *Marseilles*,  
 at length he reduced it, and settled *Spain* in a  
 time. Coming back to *Rome*, and ordering all  
 there according to his own Mind, he marched  
*Pompey* himself, and besieged him in his own  
 four Months with incredible Labour, and at last  
 terly defeated him at the Battle of *Pharsalia*,  
 pursued him to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, where he  
 him slain by King *Ptolomy*, who was conspiring  
 same Entertainment for him; whereupon he was  
 engaged in a most desperate War, having no  
 Time nor Place to defend himself; yet though  
 Winter, and his Supplies on that account uncer-  
 though he was shut up within the same Walls  
 a numerous and subtle Enemy, and provided  
 kind of Necessaries, he overcame them at last,  
 himself Master of all *Egypt*, and gave the Com-  
 of it to *Cleopatra* and her youngest Brother, no-  
 ring to make it a Province, lest falling into  
 Hands of a pragmatical Governor, it might cause  
 Disturbances. When *Pompey's* Head was pre-  
 him, he wept bitterly, and caused him to be  
 rably buried, saying, *I lament Pompey's Fall, and*  
*my own Fortune*: And finding many Letters  
 Coffers, whereby divers shewed their good Will  
*Pompey*, and hatred toward him, he never read  
 but instantly burnt them all, lest being exasper-  
 by them he should have been tempted to  
 some great Mischief; when *Pompey's* Images

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 n *Alexa*  
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down, he 'set them up again; which made  
 ay, *That Cæsar in setting up Pompey's Images*  
*made his own stand the surer.* He accounted  
 request of the two Sons of *Pompey the Great* in  
 gain in *Spain*, the most glorious of all his Victo-  
 r he would often say, *That at other times he*  
*for Fame and Glory, but that Day for his Life,*  
*he had never fought for before.*  
 in *Alexandria* he went into *Syria*, and from  
 to *Pontus*, where in four Hours he beat *Mithri-*  
 quite out of the Field; after which he reduced  
*Juba*, and *Pompey's Sons* in *Spain*. In all his  
 Wars he never received any Defeat in Person,  
 ly in his Lieutenants, *Curio* miscarrying in  
 and *Antonius* taken Prisoner, *Dolabella* lost his  
 in *Illyricum*, and *Domitius* his Army in *Pontus*;  
 at *Dyracchium* when *Pompey* repulsed him, but  
 prosecuting his Advantage, *Cæsar* declared, *He*  
*not how to make the best use of a Victory.* His next  
 ce was in *Spain* abovementioned, where in  
 Battle his Affairs were so desperate, that he  
 at once to kill himself. His Wars being ended,  
 umphed five times, after he had defeated *Scipio*  
 mes in a Month, and once more after the Victo-  
 er the Sons of *Pompey*; his first and most  
 ficent Triumph was that of the *Gauls*, his  
 of *Alexandria*, the third of *Pontus*, the fourth  
 of *Gallick*, and the last of *Spain*; the Pomp and Pre-  
 on of each of them being different and various.  
 e day of his *Gallick* Triumph, the Axletree of  
 chariot breaking, he had like to have been cast  
 the Ground; he ascended to the Capitol with  
 having forty *Elephants* attending him on both  
 with Carriers of Torches. In this *Pontick*  
 ph, upon the several Pageants this Motto was  
 ed, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*; *I came, I saw, I overcame*;  
 alluding



alluding to the expedition of his Conquests, showed very great Gifts and Possessions upon Soldiers, and exhibited several Prizes, Stages and other magnificent Shews, to please the People, and applying himself to the Settlement of the State, reformed the Calendar, which was then become corrupted, and reduced it to that Account which from this Day called the *Julian Account*. He fixed the Senate according to his own Mind, none refused to chuse whom he recommended. In the administration of Justice he was diligent and severe, and reduced the Extravagancy of Coaches, Drapery, Cloaths.

His Stature was tall, his Complexion white, his Limbs strong and compact, his Visage full, his Eyes black and lively, his Temper sound and healthy. In his latter Days he was subject to soundings and to be frightened in his Dreams; twice he was surprized with the falling Sickness as he sat in Council. His Baldness was a great trouble to him, he had often exposed him to the Scoffs of his Enemies, and therefore among all the Honours conferred on him by the Senate and People, he received none more delight than the privilege of wearing a Laurel Garland perpetually: In his Cloaths he was singularly remarkable, wearing his long Senators Robe lined with Gold, fringed at the Hands, and girt with a sword, but always loosely; which gave occasion to the expression of *Sylla*, who oft admonished the People, *To beware of that Body who went girded so slightly*. He was exceedingly addicted to Neatness, and sumptuous Hospitality at his Table. It is reported, he undertook the Voyage into Great Britain in expectation of the Spoils, whose Value he could judge by passing them through his Hands; he was a great Lover, and a most diligent Collector of Jewels, Gems, Pictures, Statues,

Antiquities, and Habits, and Discipline, and clapt on some Guilt, and another, with the Wife of the general, was brought to Women, debauched, *Mutia* the That our had married away his and they sent his of Brutus, and w Rate? Provinces at the So k to your Cuckold, Money, the old R was likewise Wife of the chiefest P old oft e with her pt almost ough had

Antiquities; he spared no cost for Slaves, if  
and Handlome. He kept his House in such  
discipline, even in little things as well as great,  
he clapt one of his Servants into Irons for  
some Guests worse Bread than himself, and  
another of his Gentlemen whom he much  
loved, with Death. for committing Adultery  
with the Wife of a Roman Knight, though no Com-  
plaint was brought against him.

The general Report was, that himself was much  
loved by Women (if not worse) and with his Libe-  
rality debauched many Ladies of Quality, and among  
others Mutia the Wife of Pompey, who was often up-  
braided. That out of an extravagant Ambition of Great-  
ness he had married Cæsar's Daughter, for whose sake he  
had away his own Wife, though he had three Children  
and they were wont in Passion to call him Adul-  
terer. But his greatest Affection was for Servilia the  
Wife of Brutus, presenting her with a Pearl of a  
great value, and suffering her to purchase Lands at a  
low Rate; nor did he abstain from the Ladies  
of the Provinces where he commanded, if we may be-  
lieve what the Soldiers sung at his Gallick Triumph.

Go to your Wives, our bald pate Fornicator  
Cuckold you; see therefore to the matter?  
The Money's spent in France, he's now come home,  
at the old Rate, to borrow more at Rome.

He was likewise enamoured of several Queens, as  
the Wife of the King of Mauritania, and others;  
his chiefest Passion was for Cleopatra, with whom  
he would oft entertain himself till next Morning,  
and with her in the same Barge or Pleasure-boat  
went almost as far as Ethiopia, and had doubtless  
though had not his Army mutined and refused

to follow him. He after invited her to Rome, sent her back with many Honours and Rewards; he permitted her to call a Son of hers by his name, who its said did exactly resemble him. That he was temperate in drinking, his very Enemies confessed, saying was, *That he was the only sober Man ever about to subvert the Government of the State.* At his Diet he was so indifferent, that being at a public Entertainment where ill Oil was brought up instead of good, the rest refusing to touch it, he eat heartily, lest otherwise he should upbraid his Enemies of Poverty or Neglect. He abstained from the use of getting Money in his civil and military commands, and maintained his Civil Wars, Triumphant and Shews, by all manner of Rapine and Spoil. In Eloquence and martial Conduct he excelled the best of his Predecessors, none being more plain nor frequent in his Sentences, or more neat and elegant in his Words. He writ the Commentaries of his own Actions in the Wars of *France*, and *Pompey*, in so judicious, eloquent, and modest Stile, as justly makes it a question whether he won or fought with the greater Spirit.

At his Weapon, and riding the great Horse, he was excellently expert; and in Labour most invincible, marching constantly at the Head of his Troops, both on Horseback and a Foot, always with his Arms bare in all Weathers. His Diligence was so great, that upon an Expedition he would go 100 Leagues a Day in a Hackney Chariot, swimming Rivers if any were in his way, or else passing with blown Bladders, so as he outran all his Enemies of him. In his martial Undertakings, it is not known whether he used more Caution or Courage; he never marched his Armies in any dangerous Wars, but had first thoroughly discovered them; he

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in England, he himself survey'd the Ports  
 access to go into that Island. Having notice  
 his Camp was besieged in Germany, he pass'd the  
 his Guards disguised like a Frenchman, and  
 safe to their relief. No religious Scruple ever  
 his Designs; when he went against *Juba*,  
 ran away just as it was to be sacrificed,  
 was thought an ill Omen, yet he valued it  
 as he was getting out of the Ship he fell to the  
 water, but perverting the bad Prefage, he cried  
 take possession of thee O Africk. When he saw  
 the doubtful, he dismounted his Troopers, and  
 away all their Horses and his own first, that it  
 impossible to escape, they might either fight or  
 he rid upon a most remarkable Horse, whose  
 were almost like a Man's, the Hoofs being clo-  
 the Tires, he bred him up from a Colt with  
 care, because the Astrologers declared, That  
 Master should have the Empire of the World.  
 would the Horse suffer any Body upon him  
 far, Who back'd him himself.  
 several times restored the Battle when it was  
 lost, by opposing himself against them that  
 taking them by the Throats, and forcing their  
 toward the Enemy. After the Battle of *Phar-*  
 going to Sea in a Bark by himself, he met  
 ten of the Enemies Ships, and stoutly com-  
 manded them to yield, which they instantly performed.  
 the Siege of *Alexandria*, as he was attempting  
 to pass the Bridge, the Enemy made a desperate Sally, and  
 threw him into a Boat, into which others throwing  
 him, he leapt into the Sea, and swam two  
 hundred Paces to the next Ship, though he held his  
 head above Water to preserve some Papers, and  
 his General's Robe after him with his Teeth,  
 should fall into his Adversaries Hands: He



considered his Soldiers neither by their Qualities  
Wealth, but their Courage and Strength, using  
all alike, with the same Severity and Indulge  
and would oft give them false Alarms. If they were  
any time discouraged with the Report of the Number  
of their Enemies, he would not lessen but increase  
their Number above what was true. As upon the  
approach of Juba, whose Power was terrible to them,  
he called them together, and said; *Know that in  
few days Juba will be here with ten Legions, ten  
thousand Men at Arms, an hundred thousand Horse,  
three hundred Elephants: Therefore let every one  
to inquire or concern himself further, for I am fully  
entirely informed; and if any presume to discourage  
I will put him into the oldest Ship I can get, and leave  
him to the Mercy of the Winds and Floods.*

He neither took Notice of all Faults, nor punished  
them alike; those that were seditious, or deserters  
their Colours, he punished severely. After a Victory,  
ry, he would abate his strict Discipline, suffer  
all their Riot and Luxury, boasting often, *That  
Soldiers could fight in their very Presumes.* He called  
call them his Companions and Fellow-Soldiers,  
kept them always brave in Arms shining with Gold  
and Silver, that they might fight more stoutly  
to save their Armour; he loved them so well,  
hearing of the defeat of his Party under Titurius  
let his Beard and Hair grow for Indignation, which  
was thoroughly revenged; by which obliging  
riage, his Soldiers had such an entire Affection for him  
that when he first undertook the Civil Wars,  
was not a Captain in his Legions but offered to  
him a Horse out of their own Pay, neither did he  
forsake him; and though taken by the Enemies,  
offered their Lives to take up Arms against him,  
rather to die; They endured Hunger, and  
Extreme

ilities of War, with extraordinary Constancy; when repulsed at *Dyracchium*, they came and offered themselves to be punished? so that *Caesar* had more trouble to comfort, than correct them. During the ten Years War in *Gaul* they never mutined, in civil Wars but seldom, and then returned pre- pare to their Duty; after he had made himself Emperor, he advanced Persons of the meanest Condition to the highest Honours; for which being blamed, he said, *If they were Thieves and Murderers, and had done me in defence of my Honour, I could have done more.*

He was not naturally revengeful; and for Clemency and Moderation, was admirable. At the Battle of *Pharsalia* he proclaimed, *That all Citizens should be spared; and none were killed, but in the heat of the Fight.* And having Information of several Conspiracies and Meetings in the Night, he troubled them rather than by Edict to let them know they were discovered. To such as spoke ill of him, he thought it sufficient to admonish them before the People to beware for the future; and being severely aspersed by his Enemies, whose Authors were in his Power, he took all patiently without revenge. Yet many of his Speeches and irregular Actions sufficiently discover that he abused his Authority, and committed many Crimes; for besides the extravagant Honours he assumed, as the perpetual Dictatorship, the continual Dictatorship, the Censorship, the Title of Emperor and King of his Country, a Statue among the Kings, a Chair of Gold in the Senate, and another in the Temple of Justice, he usurped greater Dignities than any other Man, as to have his Image carried like a God in the *Circensian Games*; he had his Temples, and Images placed by the Gods, his consular Robes and his Priests; in short, there were no

Honours whatever, but he took or gave as he pleased. Nor did his publick Expressions speak him less sumptuous, saying usually, *The Common-wealth is now but a word Without either Body or Soul; That Spoken was no good Grammarian to part with his Dictatorship easily; That hereafter he was to be spoke to with reverence, and every Word he uttered was to be lookt on as a Law.* Nay, so confident was he grown, that when a Beast in Sacrifice was found without a Heart, which the Spectators said was an ill Omen; *Tropeus* not your self's, says he, *they shall be better where I please; nor is it to be thought a Prodigy if a Beast were without a Heart.* But the most cruel and desperate Hatred against him rose from hence, that when the Senate came to him in a Body with most honourable decrees, he received them sitting before the Temple of *Venus*; and in one of his Triumphs passing by the Seats of the Tribunes, and observing all the Company rise up and saluted him but *P. Aquila* the Tribune he in great Indignation cried out; *Well done Tribune Aquila, you had best try if you can wrest the Government of the Common-wealth out of my Hands with your Tribuneship.* When at a Festival one had put a Crown of Laurel on his Statue, and the Tribunes ordered to be taken off, he was so offended, taking it for an ill Omen of his Coronation, that he sharply rebuked them, and turned them out of their Commands. He suffered some Persons to salute him with the Title of King; and it was affirmed, that he resolved suddenly to declare his Opinion that he should be called King, because he found in the Books of the Sybils, that the *Parthians* were not to be conquered but by a King.

This was the great Occasion of hastening the Conspiracy against him, and their Councils were united, the People growing sensible of their Condition

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wishing for some Body to assert their Liberties; we writ under the Statue of the former *Brutus*, *Writ to God thou were alive again*; others under his Image, *Brutus was created the first Consul for killing Kings, and this Man the last of Kings for suppressing Consuls*. The Conspiracy was managed by three score Persons, the chief were *C. Cassius*, *Lucius*, and *Decimus Brutus*; they long deliberated whether to throw him over the Bridge, or to kill him at his entrance into the Theater; but when the Senate had Order to meet in *Pompey's Court* upon the Ides of *March*, they preferred that Time and Place for all the rest.

*Cæsar* had warning of his Death by many Presages: Digging up some Sepulchres at *Capua* they found in the Monument of *Capys*, Founder of that City, a Table with this Inscription in Greek: *When the Ides of Capys, shall be discovered, it shall compass that a Person descended from Julius shall be murdered by his Kindred; and his Death revenge a while after with the ruin of all Italy*: Not many Days before this Disaster, his Horses which he consecrated at his Passage over the *Rubicon*, being let into the Fields, refused to eat, and seemed to neigh abundantly. As he was at Sacrifice, *Sparinna* the Southsayer bid him beware of the Danger hanging over his Head, which would scarce be deferred beyond the Ides of *March*. The day before, a little Bird called *Regaliolus*, flying into *Pompey's Court*, with a Branch of Laurel in her Mouth, was pursued by several Hawks out of the next Grove, and torn in pieces there. At Night he himself dreamt he was flying above the Clouds, and sometimes shaking *Jupiter* by the hand. *Calphurnia* his Wife dreamt likewise that the top of the House was fallen down, and that her husband was stabbed in her Arms, and immediately



the Doors flew open of themselves; upon which earnestly perswaded him not to go to the Senate that day; but all the Charms of her loving Sequence and Tenderness could not prevail: Hear Answer in the Words of the elegant *Lucan*, as excellently rendred into *English*.

Ah Dear *Calphurnia*.

Dearer to me than life breath I draw,  
Would'st thou forbear thy Grief, it could not lye  
Within the Power of any Prodigy  
To make this day a sad one; should I here  
Begin to learn that superstitious fear  
Of fatal Days and Hours, what Day to me  
Could e'er hereafter from such Fears be free;  
I only should my wretched Mind torment,  
And not my destin'd Time of Death prevent:  
But live for ever with vain fear diseas'd.  
When e'er Astrologers and Augurs pleas'd,  
If *Cæsar's* Danger grow from discontent  
Of *Rome*, not one Days absence can prevent,  
Nor scarce relieve my Fate, and once to dye  
Better than ever fear Conspiracy.  
What good can strongest Guards on me confer,  
But make me live perpetual Prisoner?  
Why should I fear the Peoples discontent?  
Who now enjoy under my Government  
More Wealth, more Safety, and Prosperity,  
Than by my Death they could? The Death of me  
That have already reacht the height of all  
Glory and State that can to Man befall,  
And wrought my furthest ends, can never be  
So much my own as their Calamity.  
Oh do not fear thy Dream, *Calphurnia*,  
Nor sad Presages from such Trifles draw;  
But if they are Presages, tell me then,  
(For our two Dreams to Night have different be-

Which should prevail? Methought I flew above  
 the lofty Clouds, and toucht the Hand of *Jove*;  
 And to my self did seem more great and high  
 Than e'er before; what but Felicity  
 Could this portend? I dare not now suspect  
 Peace, Heaven's care, who helpt me to effect  
 the roughest Wars; Oh let no sad Surmise,  
 Or causeless Grief, bedew *Calpurnia's* Eyes.

Yet though he seemed to slight these Prodigies,  
 They had such influence upon him, that he had once  
 the Thoughts of staying at home that Day. But  
*Brutus* coming, and perswading him not to disap-  
 point the Senate now it was full, and had long at-  
 tended him, he went about eleven a Clock; by the  
 way he was presented by a Person he met with, a  
 man discovering the whole Conspiracy, but he put  
 among his Papers in his Left hand as if he would  
 read it anon. Having then sacrificed to the Gods,  
 succeeding in none, in defiance of all these ill  
 omens, he entered the Senate, laughing at *Spartina*  
 a false Prophet, seeing the Ides of *March*  
 were come without any Disaster; to which he re-  
 plied, *They are come indeed, but not past.* As soon  
 as he was sat, the Conspirators placed themselves  
 about him, pretending to do him Honour; and im-  
 mediately *Cimber Tullius*, who had irgaged to begin,  
 drrest himself to him as if to demand something;  
*Cesar* seeming to put him off to another time,  
*Cimber* catcht hold of his Gown by both Shoulders;  
 and *Cesar* crying out, *This was Violence*, one of the  
 conspirators came and stabbed him under the Throat; *Cesar*  
 holding hold of his Arm struck it through with his  
 dagger, and endeavouring to rise was stopt by ano-  
 ther Wound; when *Brutus* assaulted him, he cried  
*And art thou amongst them too, my Son Brutus?*

but seeing several Swords presented to his Breast covered his Head with his Gown, and in this manner received twenty three Wounds, and died without speaking a Word, or fetching so much as a Sigh, which the Poet thus expresses :

Hopeless he hides his Face, and fixed stands  
To endure the Fury of revenging Hands ;  
Suppressing Groans or Words, as loath to shame  
His former Life, or dying, stain the Fame  
Of this great Deed throughout the World express'd,  
These silent Thoughts revolving in his Breast :

- " Yet has not Fortune chang'd, nor given the power
- " Of *Cæsar's* Head to any Conqueror :
- " By no Superior's proud Command I dye,
- " But by subjected *Rome's* Conspiracy.
- " Who to the World confesses by her fears,
- " My Power and Strength to be too great for hers,
- " And from Earth's highest Throne lends me to be
- " By after Ages made a Deity.

Being dead, all the Conspirators fled, and he was carried home in a Litter. They once resolved to have drawn his Body into *Tyber*, to have consumed his Estate, and made void all his Acts, but were afraid of *M. Antonius* the Consul. He was afterwards buried with very great Magnificence and Pomp, and instead of a Funeral Oration, *M. Antonius* the Consul published an Act of the Senate, by which he decreed him all Honour both Human and Divine, and likewise caused an Oath to be read, whereby they oblig'd themselves in the defence of a single Person. The Funeral being over, the People ran in multitudes with Firebrands in their Hands to set the House of *Brutus* and *Cassius* on Fire. Some thought his Sickness made him desire to live no longer, and agree he died according to his own desire, for

how *Cyrus*, being under the extremity of a Disease, gave Directions for his Funeral, abhorring so violent a Death, he wisht when he died it might be sudden, and the day before his Death being at supper with *Lipidus*, a Question arising which was the best Death, he declared, *In his Judgment a sudden and unexpected.* He died in the 56 Year of his Age, and was canonized among the Gods, not only those who made the Decree, but by the Persuasion of the People. Of his Murtherers scarce any lived him three Years, or died a natural Death. Some stood Condemned, and fell by divers Accidents; some drowned at Sea, others killed in Fight, and some slew themselves with the same Dagger where-  
with they had murdered *Caesar*. He lived in the Year of the World 3901, and before the Birth of *Christ* 47 Years.





# Joshua, Capt. General of Israel



**J**OSHUA's much Worthier than the Three before  
 Thy false Gods: he the true God did adore;  
 By whose great Pow'r, and over ruling Hand,  
 The Sun and Moon he caused still to stand,  
 And made a longer Day than e'er was known,  
 When by God's Enemies might be overthrown.  
 He thirty King's subdu'd in Canaan,  
 And settl'd Israel in their Conquer'd Land;  
 At length bring full of Tears and Victories,  
 He leaves to Israel this his last Advice,  
 That they should serve the Lord, and him obey,  
 And then God from the Earth takes him away.

Ifrat

WHO can see the Sun and not remember *Joshua* and the great Commerce that this valourous Captain had with the King of Stars? All the World up their Eyes to it, but none but he hath lifted his Voice so far as it, to make himself be heard, obeyed. The Stars knew *Joshua* (or *Jesus*) because he bore the Name of him that formed them; as he that gave us the foretastes of the Name of *us*, at which the Heaven, the Earth, and Hell bend the Knee.

*Moses*, knowing that by God's Appointment he was to die, and not enter into the Land of *Canaan*, when they came upon the Borders, he called the *elites* together, and spoke to them to this purpose; saying, says he, I go to my Ancestors, and God hath fixed this Day for my departure, it is very just that while I am alive and stand in your Presence, I should give thanks for the Care and Providence he hath hitherto of your Affairs, not only in delivering you from so many Evils, but also in largely imparting his Blessings to you, because he hath also assisted me with his favour whilst by my utmost Endeavour'd to make you as happy as possible; for it is he only who hath begun and accomplished all the great things that have been done for you and who hath made me his Minister and Servant in all the good which you have received; for all which Blessings, I have thought it requisite in departing from you, to praise the goodness of that God, who in time to come shall have the Honour and Charge over you; and to acquit my self of that which I leave you this Remembrance. That you ought to serve and honour the Lord, and reverence the Ordinances which he hath given you, whereby he may continue his favour towards you, and may give you grace to preserve and keep his excellent Commands; surely a Law giver that were more than a Man, would be much displeased with those who should violate his Ordinances, and set them at nought;

## Joshua, Capt. General of Israel,

do not you therefore tempt God. who is provoked to anger  
whose those Laws which he himself hath established  
given you shall be contemned and neglected.

Whilst Moses pronounced these his last Words, foretold to the Tribes their several Destinies, wished them all manner of Blessings, the whole multitude break out into Tears, and the Women beating their Breasts, shewed their Sorrow for Death; the Children likewise lamented because their tender Years they had understood the Virtues and famous Acts of Moses; who beholding their affection, could not restrain himself from Tears; afterward he walked towards the place where he was to die, and they all followed him weeping, with beckoning to them to stand still, and not afflict any longer with their Grievs, having appointed Joshua to be his Successor to head the Armies against the Canaanites, according to the Command of God; and laid his Hands on him, he went accompanied by him and Eleazer the High Priest, up to Mount Abarim, which is very high, and from whence he could discover the greatest Part of the Land of Canaan, where taking his last leave of Joshua and Eleazer, with many endearing Embraces, on a sudden a Cloud encompassed him, and he was carried into a certain Valley, where he died and was buried. The whole time of his Life was an hundred and twenty Years, the third part whereof he spent in governing this great People. In Counsel and Judgment he was no equal; in Eloquence he was incomparable; his skill in War made him renowned amongst the great Captains, and no man had the Gift of Prophecy to so great a degree; for his Words seemed as so many Oracles, and as if inspired by God himself. The People mourned for him thirty Days with real Grief.

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Trouble: In short, he left behind him a great Reputation among all who were acquainted with his Qualities and Graces.

After *Moses* was taken from among Men, and the Time of Mourning past, *Joshua*, a Man in whom was the Spirit of Wisdom, commanded the People to prepare and march forward to Battle; sending Spies to *Jericho* to sound their Minds, and discover their Fortifications; and then raising his Camp, he proceeded toward the River *Jordan*; and the Princes of the Tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad*, and of the half Tribe of *Manasse*, whom the Country of the *Amorites*, which was the seventh Part of *Canaan*, was given for an Habitation, having furnished him with fifty thousand Men, proceeded toward the Enemy; at which time they were returning, and having surveyed *Jericho*, gave an Account thereof, and likewise how narrowly they had escaped, having been hid by *Rahab* the Harlot under the Packs of Linnen; which being thus delivered from danger by her means, she desired them to swear, *when they should take Jericho, and kill all the Inhabitants with the Sword as she knew that God had commanded, they would save her Life and the Lives of her Family, as she had saved theirs*; which they accordingly agreed to, advising her that when she should give the City ready to be taken, she should bring her Family that she would have spared into her own House, and then hang a red Cloth over her Door, that the General observing the Sign might forbid the Soldiers from plundering or destroying her or hers; after this she let them down with a Rope from the Wall, by which they escaped back again.

*Joshua* having this Account, seemed somewhat concerned how they should pass over the River *Jordan*, as it was deep and without Bridges. But God appeared to him, and they should have a safe Passage over;

*Joshua*



86 Joshua, Capt. General of Israel,

Joshua therefore waited with his Army two Days and then passed over the River, the Priests going with the Ark; who as soon as they had set their Feet in the Water, which was then very high, being in Harvest, the Waters from above rose up in a heap, and the Priests stood on dry Ground in the midst of Jordan, till all the People passed quite over, and then, according to God's Command, they took out of the middle of the River twelve Stones with which to build an Altar for a Memorial to after Ages of this wonderful Deliverance; and all things being finished, the Priests came out of the River, and instantly after flowed with as much violence as before. Whilst the Israelites did all this, the Canaanites never sallied out upon them, but dismayed with fear, kept themselves within the Walls of Jericho, which Joshua resolved to besiege with all his Forces; but God commanded him, that on the first Day of the Feast, the Priests leaving the Ark guarded on every side with Troops of armed Men should draw near Jericho, sounding seven Times Horns, and at Night to return to their Camp; they performed six Days together; but on the seventh Joshua assembled the People early, and caused them to encompass the City seven times that Day, and their Trumpets sounding with great force, the Walls by the Power of God, without any Violence unto the Hebrews, fell down flat to the Ground, so that entering the City over the Ruins, they put all to the Sword, the Enemy thro' the sudden Assistance that fell upon them, being unable to resist; so great was the Slaughter, that they neither spared Women nor Children, but filled the City with Carcases: which at length being set on Fire, for a funeral Flame to consume them; only Rahab and her Household were saved by the Spies; and

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ved an Inheritance upon her, and ever after  
her in great Honour.  
hen *Joshua* denounced Curses on those who should  
avour to build this City, foretelling, That he  
ld lay the Foundation thereof in the days of his  
Son, and should lose his youngest e're it was  
ed. There was much Spoil taken both of Gold,  
r, and Brass in this City; and *Joshua* having  
e commanded that all the Gold and Silver should  
rought to one place to offer to God as the first  
for his Assistance, none of them, but only one  
kept any thing to himself, all being delivered  
the Priests to be laid up in the Treasury; but  
w, the Son of *Zebedias*, of the Tribe of *Judah*,  
g got the King's Coat imbroidered with Gold,  
a Wedge of Gold of two hundred Shekels in  
nt, and thinking it unjust that what he had got  
the hazard of his Life should be taken from him,  
dug a Pit in his Tent, and buried his Spoils  
in, designing to defraud God and as well as his  
panions.

At this time the *Israelites* Tents were pitched in  
sh, which signifies *Liberty*, because being delivered  
Egyptian Bondage, and the Wants of the Wil-  
ess, they now thought they had nothing more to  
A few days after the Destruction of *Jericho*,  
sent out three thousand armed Men against *Ai*,  
ty hard by; who encountering with their Adver-  
saries the *Israelites* were put to flight, and lost thir-  
ty Men; the News of this Disaster being brought  
to the Camp, they were much astonished, not only  
at the Men they had lost, but despairing of future  
success, since they perswaded themselves they were  
Masters of the Field, and that their Army  
should be always victorious, according to the pro-  
mise of God, and that this Advantage would much  
encou

encourage their Enemies ; so that cloathing them in Sackcloth, they spent three Days in Tears and lamentations, without taking any Meat ; when *J* saw them thus dejected, falling on his Face to Earth, he thus address'd himself to God : O thou knowest we have not been induced by our own *n*ess and Temerity to attempt the Conquest of this Land, force, but have been thereunto encouraged by thy *S*er Moses, to whom thou didst promise by divers Signs give us this Country to inhabit, and that our Army should always have the Victory in Battle, and of thy Promises we have oftentimes experienced the certain Accomplishment : But now O Lord, what shall I say if Israel turn their Backs before their Enemies ; having beyond all Expectation received an Overthrow, lost some of our Soldiers, we are extremely terrified at this Accident, lest the Canaanites and all the Inhabitants of the Land should hear it, and should incompassionate us, cut off our Name from the Earth, for we have no hope of any prosperous Proceedings in time to come, be thou assistant to us O Lord, who art Almighty, in thy Mercy change our present Sorrow into Joy, Discouragement into Confidence, and give us Victory.

*J*oshua having made this Prayer, God presently commanded him to arise and purge the People of that Sacrilege and Theft which had been committed among them, by concealing those things which were consecrated to himself, assuring him that this was the Cause of their present Calamity ; which as soon as was discovered, Israel should be again victorious over their Adversaries. *J*oshua hereupon calling the High Priest, and the Magistrates, he cast Lots upon the Tribes, and the Lot fell upon the Tribe of *J*udah ; he then cast them again upon Families, and it fell upon the Family of *Z*arbites ; lastly, the Lot was cast Man by Man, and it fell upon *A*himelech.

unable to deny what was discovered by God himself, confessed the Fact, and produced what he had concealed, whereupon he was presently stoned to Death, the Anger of the Lord was appeased.

When *J. shua*, having purified the People, led them against the City of *Ai*, and laying an Ambush on secretly over Night above the City, early in morning he drew the Enemy out to fight, who being encouraged by their former Success, boldly attacked them, but *J. shua* seeming to retreat and fly, drew them farther off the City, imagining that the *Amorites* fled, and that they should gain a second victory over them, and thereupon all the Men of *Ai*, of the next City *Bethel*, were called out to pursue him, so that there was not a Man left in either Army. When *J. shua* suddenly making a stand, and giving a Signal to those in Ambush, they instantly rushed into the City and set it on Fire, which when the Men of *Ai* looking back perceived, they presented, and scattered themselves through the Fields; they were pursued so furiously that few escaped, the King of *Ai* was taken alive and hanged on a Tree by *J. shua*, and twelve thousand, even all the Inhabitants of *Ai*, were slain that Day. The Spoil they got was considerable, both in Silver and Cattle; all which *J. shua*, when he came to *Gilgal*, distributed among the Soldiers.

The *Gibeonites*, who dwelt near *Jerusalem*, having heard what had happened to *Jericho* and *Ai*, and fearing the same Misfortune, since they understood that *J. shua* intended utterly to root out the *Canaanites* from off the Earth, they resolved to send Ambassadors to conclude a Peace with him; and knowing that if they owned themselves to be *Canaanites*, *J. shua* would make no League with them, they came to him with Protestations that they had no Conversation



90 Joshua, Capt. General of Israel,

Converse nor Alliance with that Nation, but inticed by the Fame of his glorious Victories, were come from a very far Country, which might perceive by their old Shoes and Garments and by their mouldy Bread, which were all new they set forth on their Journey, but by the length of way were now in the Condition they saw them, that they were assured that God had given the Land of Canaan to inherit, with whom they therefore desired to be confederate; by this Practice, they persuaded the Hebrews to enter Amity with them, and Eleazer the High Priest the Council of the Elders sware to them that should for the future be their Friends and Allies, no Hostility should be offered them. In three days after Joshua incamping on the Borders of their Country, understood that the Gibeonites dwelt not far from Jerusalem, and were Canaanites, and sending a Chief of them, charged them with this dealing; who alledged, that having no other way to procure their Safety, they were obliged to the use of this; whereupon he called to him the Priests and Elders, and they concluded not to break the Oath of God; but however for their Chastity they were condemned to be Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water to the Camp.

When the King of Jerusalem heard that the Gibeonites had submitted to Joshua, he assembled all the Kings his Neighbours, and resolved to fall upon them, who perceiving their Danger, desired Joshua to come to their aid, who marching with all speed to their help, he with his whole Army fell upon them early in the Morning, and quickly put them to flight; pursuing them to a steep Tract called Beth-horon, where Lord destroy'd a great number of them by Thunder, Lightning, and Hailstones from Heaven;

Israel,

*the fourth Worthy.*

91

approaching, *Jeshua* with mighty Faith cried  
*Stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou Moon in  
the Valley of Ajalon; and the Sun stood still, and the  
Day was stayed till the People had avenged themselves  
on their Enemies, and the Sun did not go down about a  
Day, and there was no Day like that before or after  
that the Lord hearkned to the Voice of a Man, for the  
Slaughter for Israel.* And the five Kings hid them-  
selves in a Cave near *Makkedab*, but were discove-  
red and brought to *Jeshua*, who commanded his  
Soldiers to tread upon their Necks as an evident tes-  
timony of Success against all the rest; after  
which he slew them, and hanged them on five Trees,  
their Forces were utterly cut off and destroyed.  
In this wonderful Success, *Jeshua* led his Army to  
the Mountains of *Canaan*, where having made a  
great Slaughter, and taken rich Booty, he brought  
the People to *Gilgal*.

Renown of the *Israelites* Victories, and that  
they gave no Quarter, coming among the Neighbour-  
ing Nations, they were possessed with extream Fear and  
dread, and to try their utmost Strength; whereupon  
the Kings raised an Army of three hundred thousand  
Men, ten thousand Horse, and twenty thousand  
Archers, so great an Host as was sufficient utterly  
to have slew up the *Israelites*; but the Lord bid *Jeshua*  
not fear, since they should all surely be delivered  
into his Hand; encouraged by these Promises, *Jeshua*  
went out courageously against his Enemies, and the  
Day he came upon them; the Encounter was strong,  
the Slaughter very great, Multitudes being also  
killed in the pursuit, and all the Kings slain, very  
few of this numerous Army making their escape;  
after having commanded their Horses to be slain,  
and their Chariots to be burnt, he afterward  
went victoriously through the whole Country,

bc

besieging and taking many strong Places, and killing that fell into his Hands, so that in five Years the Canaanites were left alive, but only in two or three strong Fortresses.

Then Joshua removed his Camp to Shilo, and pitched the Tabernacle there, and from thence he marched to Sichem, and there built an Altar, according to the command of Moses; and being now well stricken in age, he assembled all the People in Shilo, where he presented to them the happy Success wherewith at that time God had favoured them, because they had obeyed his Laws; that no less than one and thirty thousand who had presumed to oppose them, were by them slain, and all their Armies discomfited in Battle, most of the Cities destroyed, so that there was no memory of them remaining; he therefore thought he should send to survey the Extent of Canaan, and measure it among the Tribes; which being approved of by the Congregation, ten Men were appointed to view the Land, who returning with a full Account in six Months time, Joshua with the High Priests and Princes of the Tribes, divided the Country among them; and then he distributed the Prey they had taken from the Enemy, which was very great, so that they were all enriched by it.

After which he assembled the whole Army, both to those that were planted on the other side of the Jordan, who had borne Arms with the rest, and were numbered no less than fifty Thousand, he spake after this manner: Since God, the Father and Master of us all, hath given this Country into your possession, and hath promised to preserve the same to you for ever, since you have chearfully assisted us in all our Needs and Dangers, according to God's Command and Direction, it is requisite, now we have no further Service

and dismiss you home to enjoy what you purchased may thereby be in a capacity to ingage with after upon all Occasions. We therefore give you thanks that you have vouchsafed to be our Companions in all our Perils, and desire you would always continue this mutual Affection between us, remembering that in your favour, and our assisting each other, we have arrived to this our present Felicity. Neither have you laboured without some reward for your Labours, for hereby enriched, and shall carry home much Cattle, Silver, Gold, Brass, Iron, and very much Raiment. And likewise our sincere Love to you, whenever we have occasion to use us; for we have not forgot nor disobeyed Moses's Command before his Death, neither spared any Pains to oblige us to you. We therefore dismiss you to your own Possessions in fulness of Content, beseeching you never to put any Bounds to our Love, Army and Friendship, and let not the River Jordan which is betwixt us hinder you from considering the Hebrews, for we are all the Posterity of Abraham, and the same God gave Life to both our Progenitors, and the same Laws and Religion, instituted by Moses, are diligently to be observed, for otherwise with the Lord become our Enemy; but if we degenerate from his Statutes, he will surely be our Enemy.

Joshua spoke thus, Joshua embraced the Chief of the Tribes, who returned, and their whole People followed them. After the Tribe of Ruben and Gad, and the half of the Manassites, had passed over Jordan, they set up an Altar upon the Bank of the River, as a Memorial of their Prosperity, of their Alliance with those on the other side; which when the Israelites beyond Jordan heard, they rashly imagined their Brethren intended to violate their Religion, and introduce the worship of false Gods, and therefore instantly resolved themselves to be revenged on them as having forsaken the Lord.



forsook the Laws and Ordinances of the Fathers. But Joshua, and Eleazer the High-Priest, the Elders, restrained them, advising first to know what their Intention was, and accordingly to proceed against them; whereupon they sent Phinehas the son of Eleazer, and ten of the Princes, as Ambassadors to them, who when they arrived, an Assembly was summoned, and Phinehas standing up in the midst of them, spake to this purpose:

‘ You have committed too heinous an Offence to be punished with Words; and yet we would not suddenly take up Arms against you, though your Crime you have committed is very heinous, but rather chuse first to admonish you; to which purpose we are sent to you as Ambassadors, hoping in consideration of the Friendship between us, that you will be perswaded to acknowledge and confess your Fault; we therefore require you to inform us of the Cause why you have built an Altar, if it be with an ill design you may not think yourselves hardly dealt with, if we take revenge on you for the same; but if it be otherwise, we shall be satisfied upon what Account it is erected, and we can scarce believe that you who are so well grounded in the knowledge of God, and the Laws which he himself hath given you, should since your departure from us, and arrival in your own Possessions, which you have obtained by his Favour, peaceably enjoy by his Providence, so forget as to forsake his Tabernacle, Ark, and Altar, to introduce strange Gods, and thereby become the Authors of the Iniquities of the Canaanites; if you repent your Folly, and return to your former Religion, a Pardon is granted you; but if you obstinately persist in your Wickedness, we will undertake all in defence of our Faith, and God’s

Religion.

on, and will treat you like the Inhabitant  
 man; for though you have past the River  
 are not exempt from God's Power, who is in  
 ces, and can at all Times avenge himself upon  
 for your Iniquities. Resolve therefore with  
 selves to renounce your Error, and consider  
 whether it be not better for you to enjoy Peace  
 safety, than to expose your selves, your Wives  
 children, to the danger of a bloody War.

*Phinehas* ending his Oration, the Chief of the As-  
 made this Reply: ' We never thought of  
 ing the Union which joins us so near together,  
 innovating any thing in the Religion of our  
 ; we will always persevere therein; we  
 that there is one God, the common Father of  
 the *Hebrems*, and none but the brazen Altar  
 is before the Tabernacle shall receive our  
 : as for that which we have now erected,  
 ailed such Jealousie in you, we did not build  
 the least intent to offer Sacrifice thereon,  
 ly as a perpetual Monument of our Alliance,  
 our Obligation to continue firm in the same  
 but without the least intent of making Al-  
 in our Religion; to the Truth whereof,  
 Almighty God is witness; therefore instead  
 inuing in an ill Opinion of us, we desire  
 for the future, you would never suspect us  
 of such a Crime, whereof none of *Abra-*  
 posterity can be guilty without deserving to  
 Life. ' Having heard this modest Reply, and  
 their Constancy, *Phinehas* returned, and gave  
 Account thereof in the Presence of the Peo-  
 rejoicing that there was no Cause of Blood-  
 shed Sacrifices of Thanksgiving to God, and  
 the Assembly, each Man return'd home.

After

96 Joshua, Capt. General of Israel, &c.

After twenty Years, Joshua being extream Old led to him the Princes, Magistrates, and Elders whom he uttered his dying Words, to this Effect, *That they should call to remembrance the many Blessings God had bestowed upon them, whereby from a very low and afflicted Condition they had attained to great Riches and Glory;* He then earnestly exhorted them Religi-  
ously to observe God's Commandments, that so he might continue his merciful Hand over them, since he had promised them that they could obtain his Favour by no other way but Obedience; which he thought himself obliged to admonish them of before his Departure out of this Life, that he was certain was now just at hand: He ended these Words, he gave up the Ghost, and at the hundred and tenth Year of his Age, when he had spent forty as Minister under Moses their chief Magistrate, and his Death he Governed the Commonwealth twenty five Years: A Man of incomparable Power and Eloquence, and diligent in Masters of Government and equally capable of the most important Affairs of Peace and War; in a word, the most excellent Captain General of his time, whose only Presence was worth hundreds of others, whose Soldiers thought nothing possible under him, and by whom his Enemies were overcome themselves vanquished as soon as seen; but let us remember while we speak of Joshua, that God hath covered him with the Rays of Glory, so that we are constrained to cover his brave Acts in silence. He died in the Year from the Creation of the World 2560, and about 2500 Years before the Birth of Christ.

David

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# David, King of Israel.



DAVID a Man after God's own Heart,  
 Who wondrous Blessings did to him impart;  
 Whose Affiance in his Youth he kill'd  
 Great Goliath, and forwon the Field;  
 Though he made this mighty Monster fall,  
 Greater rose; the jealousy of Saul.  
 Saul at length in Battle overthrown,  
 Did obtains the Kingdom and the Crown.  
 Whose Name he justly doth deserve,  
 In many Worthies did obey and serve,  
 Reigned forty, lived seventy Years,  
 His Death put an End to all his Cares.



**T**HE Life of *David* is a Mixture of Good  
 Evil, of Joy and Grief, of Contempts  
 Glories, of Vices and Virtues, of Actions and  
 fions, of unthought of Successes, and of strange  
 cidents and Marvels. We will consider him in a  
 fold State, of a Servant, and of a Master, and  
 observe with what Wisdom he preserved himself  
 the one, and with what Majesty he behaved him  
 in the other. He comes first to Court under  
 Quality of a Musician, there he makes him  
 known for a good Soldier, admired as a Comm  
 of an Army, and crowned as a Conqueror.  
 was tormented with an evil Spirit, which was  
 tained by his melancholy Honour, and nourished  
 his Passion. They seek out for him a fair y  
 Man, who withal was skilful in playing on  
 Harp, to make him merry; one of his Servants  
 That *David* the Son of *Jesse* was fit for that Im  
 ment; he is sent for in the King's Name, he  
 he pleaseeth while he playeth on his Instruments  
*Saul* is displeased when he handleth his Wea  
 whole Envy caused his Valour to be reputed a Fa

This young Shepherd, who in his Apprenti  
 had learned to fight with Lions and Bears, w  
 go to the War as well as his Brethren, who  
 his Curiosity, and despise his Person. There  
 he usually some famous Exploits to put a Man  
 in great Credit at Court, and the Combate of  
 was that which Heaven had prepared to raise  
 One Man alone, who affrighted the whole  
 nine Foot high, and armed with five hundred  
 weight of Iron, continues for forty Days his  
 Bravado's, challengeth the stoutest of the  
 to combate. All their Hearts were frozen  
 sound of his terrible Voice, and none dares  
 forth against him. The King propounds great R

his Daughter in Marriage, to him who would take  
 this Blemish from the People of God; printed  
 the whole Face of the Army by this *Philistine*.  
 And hereupon presents himself, and goes forth to fight  
 him; not with the gilded Arms of *Saul*, but on-  
 ly with a Sling. The Giant Scoffs at him; and find-  
 him sufficiently armed to defend himself from Dogs,  
 not fit to set upon Men, he designs *David's* little  
 as a fit Prey for some Bird of Rapine. But this  
 Opinion of the Lord of Hosts, reads first a Lesson  
 of Religion, before he shews his Skill in fight.  
 Thou comest to me (saith he) with a Spear, a  
 Shield, and a Buckler; but I come to thee in the Name  
 of the God of Armies, of the God of the Hosts of Is-  
 rael, at which thou hast this Day scoffed with so great  
 licence: It is written in Heaven, that this great  
 will deliver thee into mine Hands, and that I shall  
 smite away thine Head from off thy Shoulders, and that  
 I will make a great Feast for all the Beasts of Prey  
 of the Flesh of this thy monstrous Body, whereby thou  
 knowest there is a God in Israel. And now that he  
 saith it, he doth it, he strikes his Adversary  
 a blow of the Sling in the midst of his Fore-head,  
 and makes this mighty Tower of Flesh to fall in a  
 moment, cutting off the Head of this terrible Giant  
 with his own Sword; which put the whole Army  
 of the *Philistines* to Confusion, and raised up the Glo-  
 ry of the chosen People to an incomparable height.  
 This is the Fountain of all the great Evils that  
 we have after suffered, the great ones admire him, the  
 good ones applaud him, he is the subject of the Songs of  
 the Daughters of *Jerusalem*, which set him above  
 all. It is this Musick that enraged *Saul's* evil Spirit,  
 would not give him any rest; *David* must be de-  
 stroyed, because he saved the Nation; he must be  
 put to Death, because he restored the People to Life;

## David, King of Israel,

he must be dishonoured for having recovered the Honour of the King ; he is sufficiently faulty, because he is too virtuous. *Saul* resolved to be rid of *David*, he thought it dangerous to attempt his Life openly, as he was so high in the Peoples esteem, and therefore under pretence of Honour bestows on him a chief Place in the Army, believing his Courage would carry him to Danger, and so his Death would be imputed to Chance and Destiny : But when he saw he returned from manifest Perils and Victory and the Applause of *Israel*, and that he behaved himself with great Wisdom, *Saul* suspected him more than before, and injuriously married his eldest Daughter to another. But since Honour was engaged, and to prevent the Scandal of faithlessness, he offers him his youngest Daughter *Michol*, but with very harsh and dangerous Conditions, no less than by the Death of two hundred *Philistines* whom he hoped it was hardly possible for him to conquer ; but herein God, who overthrows the Designs of the malicious to establish his own Councils upon the Ruins, to his own content, accompanied with the Will and Admiration of all the Court.

*Jonathan* the eldest Son of *Saul*, was so astounded with his valiant Exploits, rare Virtues, and incomparable Carriage, that he loved him as his Heart, and bereft himself of the most precious Things he had, to adorn him withal ; *David* likewise swears unto him reciprocally and immortal Friendship, and their two Souls seemed united together with an indissoluble Action. Poor *Jonathan*, who was of incomparable Mildness, declared to his Father as much as he durst, the Innocency of *David*, and the great Services he had done to the Crown ; assured him, there was not a Man in the Kingdom of *Israel* who

less and pleasing Conversation; and that it was  
 joy of his Heart, and his only Safety, to have  
 always at his side. *Saul* seemed to be overcome  
 by these Discourses, and suffered *David* whom he  
 had driven far off, to return again near his Person;  
 and *Saul*, upon a Day when *David* played on the  
 Harp in his Presence, endeavoured to strike him thro'  
 with his Lance, had not *David's* nimbleness avoided  
 that evil Blow; and lest any should charge him with  
 perfidiousness, he excused it by the Distemper of his  
 Spirit. *Jonathan* yet another time endeavoured his  
 reconciliation; but being repelled by *Saul*, with  
 harsh Words and Threats to kill him, he saw clearly  
 there was no more Safety for his Friend, and per-  
 suaded him to retire; *David* goes from Court, and  
 makes a sad Departure from his beloved *Jonathan*,  
 thousand of Tears and Sighs being vented betwixt  
 them.

*Saul* seeing he was escaped out of his bloody  
 hands, sends Soldiers to bring him back; which  
*Michol* his Wife having notice of, she tells her Hus-  
 band, and makes him depart suddenly in the deep  
 silence of the Night, putting in his place an Image  
 of the Bed; next Morning *Saul's* Guards break into  
 the House, and passing on to the Bed, there found the  
 counterfeit; *Michol* was accused thereof, and chidden  
 by *Saul*; but she excused herself, saying, Her Hus-  
 band had compelled her to it, threatening to kill her if  
 she would not obey. This still increased his Rage, and  
 caused him to invent every Day new means to destroy  
 him, whom above all Men he ought to have pre-  
 served. In the mean time, *David* knew not whither  
 to retire himself; he would have taken the boldness  
 to have gone to *Samuel* who was yet alive, but this  
 would have been prejudicial to both in the Mind of  
*Saul*, who turned all Suspicions into Fury; he



therefore he goes to the Town of *Nob* to *Abimelech* the High-Priest, who seeing him in a very mean Equipage, was somewhat amazed at his arrival. *David*, to confirm him, said he came about some urgent Business of the King's, and had no time to provide for his Journey, desiring the Priest to give him some Bread and a Sword; who, having no other, gave him some Loaves of the Consecrated Show-Bread, and the Sword of *Goliath*, which was kept in the Tabernacle as a Monument.

*Saul* hearing that *David* was seen in the Wood with a Lance in his Hand, and accompanied with several Captains and Officers, sharply complained of the unfaithfulness of his Servants; whereupon *Doeg*, an *Edomite*, of a barbarous Behaviour, to get favour of his Master, accused *Abimelech* the Priest with his Company for furnishing *David* with Weapons and Provisions, he being present at that time; *Saul* instantly sent for him, and reproached him with the Fact; he wisely excused it, as not knowing but *David* was as much in the King's Favour as ever, and that what he did was for *Saul's* Service, as he was judged. The Excuse was very just and lawful, but the jealousy of *Saul* was never satisfied, so that without any other form of Proceeding, he commanded the villainous Butcher *Doeg* (all others refusing to lift their Hands against these sacred Persons) to fall upon the High-Priest, and the Priests that accompanied him, eighty five in Number, who were all murdered in one Day, and that cursed Servant, exceeding his Commission, drove on his Murders to the Town of *Nob*, which they filled with Fire and Blood.

*David* having understood by *Abiathar*, the Son of the High-Priest, all that was past, was pierced with most bitter Grief, accusing himself as the Cause

Death of these unhappy ones; and perceiving the Spirit of *Saul* was wholly invenomed, he hid himself in the Cave of *Adullam*, where the he sought himself hid from the Eyes of all the World, his Father and Brethren flying the Persecution, and him out, and wounded his tender Heart with Lamentations for the change of his Condition, he was now no longer a *David* triumphant, the object of all Thoughts, and the Discourse of all Tongues; he comforted them the best he could, and commended them to the Protection of the King of *Ab*, till he knew what it would please God to do with him. At this time, all the banished that fled for Safety, and all the miserable betook themselves to *David*, to the number of four hundred Men, who entrenched themselves in a Fortress, going forth every day to seek wherewithal to maintain themselves. In the midst of all these Misfortunes, the good Prince kept always in his Heart a true love of his Country; and knowing that the *Philistines* had laid siege before *Keilah*, he failed not to relieve it; tho' an ungrateful City designed to have delivered him to *Saul*, if he had inclosed himself therein; which, having consulted the Oracle of God, he would not do, retired to the Desert of *Ziph*, where *Jonathan* his loved Friend secretly met him, comforted him, and assured him that he should be King after his Father, and that himself would be content to be his Second. Mean while, *David* ran from Desert to Desert with his Troops, when he received a severe Check from *Nabal* to whom he sent for Relief, and for which he threatned to destroy his Family, had not *Migail*, who appeared before him with great Wisdom and Humility, stayed the Sword already drawn for the Desolation of her Family. The *Philistines* about

this time had taken the Field, whom Saul had  
 entered and driven back, he returns to the  
 suit of *David*, with three thousand Men, and enters  
 into a Cave for necessity, where *David* was  
 with a small number of his most faithful Servants.  
 They perswaded him, *That by the Hand of God his  
 great Enemy was now delivered into his Power, by  
 whose Death he might put an End to all his Calamities.*  
*David* by a strong Inspiration from God, resolved  
 his Heart never to lay Hands upon God's Anointed  
 and contented himself with only cutting off  
 Skirts of his Garment, he went out of the Cave  
*Saul*, and cried after him with a loud Voice, saying  
 Behold my Lord, my Father, my King, the Innocent  
 of my Hands, and be no more filled with vain  
 false Suspicions of poor *David*; you cannot be  
 ignorant, that I could have taken away your Life  
 had I saved my own, but God by his Grace hath  
 preserved me from such ill Thoughts, and hath freed  
 you from all Danger; I had never yet any intention  
 to hurt you, though you cease not to persecute and  
 torment my Life with a thousand Afflictions; Alas  
 Lord, what is it you desire? Against whom are  
 you come forth with so great a strength of Arms  
 and Horses? Against a poor dead Dog, a miserable  
 Beast: I beseech the living God to be Judge be-  
 tween us, and to make you sensible of the goodness of  
 my Cause.

*Saul* was so amazed with this Action, that he ran  
 to him, and embracing him weeping, said, This is a  
 sure Sign whereby I know for certain thou shalt  
 reign after me, for great a Goodness not being  
 rewarded but by an Empire: I only beseech  
 thee to have pity upon my poor Children  
 my Death, and not to revenge upon them the Injury  
 I have offered you. Hereupon he swore to deal  
 peaceably with him for the future; but the Spirit of

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unequal and oft departed from reason for a long  
time; whereupon *David* resolved to go out of the  
kingdom to *Achish*, King of the *Philistines*, a sworn  
enemy to *Israel*, since he could not be secure any  
where else; yet did he never bear Arms against the  
people of God. At last, the fatal Day of *Saul* drew  
near, and he saw the *Philistines* came upon him with  
utmost Strength; and being troubled in Mind,  
the Confusions of a disturbed Spirit, he sought to  
consult divine Oracles to learn his Destiny in this pressing  
necessity; but this unhappy Prince sought after the  
truth in vain, having trod under Feet the Admonitions  
of the Living; and therefore he applies himself to the  
witch of *Endor*, who by *Samuel's* Appearance, fore-  
told the routing of his Army, his own Death, and  
the fate of his Children; sad Fate; at which he was so  
dismayed that he fell into a Swoon. Being recovered,  
he went to his Army, and the next Morning perceived  
the *Philistines* wonderfully increased, and resolved to  
fight; and his own Peace exceedingly weakened, and  
being to carry Misfortune in their Faces: The En-  
emy gave the Onset with very great violence, and over-  
threw the foremost of the *Israelites*, wherein *Jonathan*  
with his two Brethren sealed the last Proofs of their  
courage with their Blood and Death, in the sight of  
their miserable Father; who seeing he could not dye so  
as he desired, suffered himself to fall upon his own  
sword, vomiting forth his Soul and Blood with Rag-  
es and Grievs unspeakable.   
While this unhappy Battle was fought, *David* was  
besieging the *Amalekites*, who in his absence had sacked  
the Town of *Ziglag*, the place of his retiring, whom  
he overtook laden with their Prey, and regained  
two Wives *Abinoam* and *Abigail*, whom they  
had taken away: As he came from this Battle, a  
young *Amalekite* presents himself, and brings him  
News of the Death of *Saul* and *Jonathan*, and



his other Sons, affirming that he himself had stood at the Death of the King, and had helped him to it at his own Command : Whereat *David* moved to extream Grief, tore his Garments, wept, fasted, made a funeral Lamentation over *Saul* and *Jonathan*, causing likewise the *Amalekites* to die, who by his Confession was accessary to the Death of the King. tho' *David* at this time might have taken possession of the Kingdom, yet upon prudent Deliberation he thought it not convenient to be too hasty. Whereupon *Abner*, a chief Captain, without losing time, seeing there remained a Son of *Saul* alive, named *Ishboseth*, forty Years, though of little Courage, and less Understanding, he made him presently come into the Camp, and caused him to be proclaimed the true and lawful Successor of *Saul*; not so much for the love he bore him, or the esteem of his Sufficiency, as intending to reign by him and over him.

All the People swore Allegiance to *Ishboseth*, except the Tribe of *Judah*, from whom *David* sprang, which joining together in favour of him, Crowns him King in *Hebron*, where reigned seven Years before he possessed the whole Kingdom of Israel. Afterward *Abner*, laying aside his war-like Humour, fell in love with a Concubine of *Saul's*, named *Ishtar*; whereat *Ishboseth* being offended, *Adner* took a poor Word spoken in a very mild manner, entered into a Rage against the King, and said, It was not fit for him as a Dog to quarrel with him for a Woman of great Services as he had done for the Crown, and for whom he held both his Life and Kingdom. The Prince held his peace, and durst not answer a Word to this bold Fellow, and was pitifully devoured of his own Servant. *Abner* grew so hot with *David* that he dispatched Messengers to *David* to desire his Friendship, and promiseth to bring the whole Kingdom of *Ishboseth* into the Hands. *David* answer-

that he was willing to make Peace with him, if he would cause his Wife *Michol* to be restored to him, whom they had married to another after his Departure; which was readily agreed to, and performed.

Mean time *Abner* powerfully solicites the People of *Israel* to betake themselves to *David*, since God had committed their Safety and Rest into his Hands, who would unite all the Tribes under one Monarchy, which would make him a Happiness to his People, helpful to his Friends, and terrible to his Enemies. This Discourse prevailed very much on the Principal ones of the Nation, who saw small hopes of *Ishbosheth*, he being disparaged both by Nature and Fortune. Soon after *Abner* meets *David* at *Hebron*, who made him a Feast, listened to his Proposition, and conducted him back with Honour. *Joab*, who was at that time absent, soon understood the coming of *Abner*; and being jealous that the Friendship of a Man who seemed to draw the whole Kingdom after him, might much prejudice his interest, he enters roughly into the King's Chamber, calling him that *Abner* was but a Deceiver, who came to spy out his Secrets, and that he ought to have secured him when under his Power: And since *David*, seeing him in such a Rage, answered nothing, *Joab*, without Authority, sends a Messenger to *Abner* to return to *Hebron*, under Colour of treating more fully with *David*. He lightly believed it, and came back the same way; when *Joab* treacherously surprizing him, killed him at the Gate of the City.

*David* was much perplexed hereat, and uttered grievous Curses against *Joab* and his whole Race; and to deface the Blemish of this Murder, he assisted at the Funerals of *Abner*, protesting against the Cruelty of those who had taken away his Life, and highly setting forth the Praises of the Dead; yet he caused not Process to be made against *Joab*, concei-

ving

ving that he was not able to destroy him in such a manner when it was dangerous to provoke him. After this *Ishbosheth* King of Israel, was slain by two Murderers *Rechab* and *Baanah*, as he slept on his Bed at *Netan* day, who cut off his Head and brought it to *David* at which this King was so highly incensed, abhorring this barbarous Fact, that he instantly condemned them to Death; and their Heads and Feet being cut off they were hanged up at the Fish pond of *Hebron*.

The Death of *Ishbosheth*, the Son of *Saul*, ended the Difference between the two Royal Houses, and the Tribes yielded universally to *David*, so that he began to Reign absolutely and to discover his admirable Qualities and royal Virtues wherewith he was adorned: And it is certain, that of all the Kings of *Judab*, none equalled him in all kind of Perfections. He was one who feared God without Superstition, was Religious without Hypocrisie, Valiant without Sternness, Liberal without Reproaching, a good Husband without Covetousness, Valiant without Insolence, Vigilant without Unquietness, without Subtilty, Courteous without Looseness, Humble without Cowardliness, Cheerful without much Familiarity, Grave without Pierceness, Kind without any Complement: Above all, he was all his Life very zealous for Religion, wonderfully affected toward divine Things, setting the Worship of God, and composing Hymns for the People, which have continued to all Ages, and for perpetual Springs of Devotion even to this Day: Yet did these Exercises no way diminish his Actions of Valour; he overthrew the *Philistines* in two great Battles, and made War on every side, the East against the *Moabites* and *Ammonites*, in the West against the *Phanicians*, on the South against the *Amalekites*, *Arabians*, and *Idumeans*, and in

such a time. After this he made Leagues with the Kings his Neigh-  
 bours, which he gained either by Friendship or Force.  
 He rendered Justice exactly to his Subjects, favoured  
 the Right, and fortified Towns, erected stately  
 Temples, and brought the Kingdom of *Judah* out of  
 Weakness, who had not yet known what Magnifi-  
 cence was. He was honoured by the great Ones, be-  
 loved by the Priests, admired by the Wise, and al-  
 most adored by the People. But as all Light in mor-  
 tals hath a Shadow, God suffer'd him to fall in  
 a great Offence, which served to humble him,  
 and caused very much trouble in his House: His  
 Son being freed from the Cares of War and Busi-  
 ness, he described from the top of his Palace a Woman  
 who bathed herself in her Garden; he enquired her  
 Name, her Kindred, asked her Quality, and becom-  
 ing in Love thereby, sends for her to his House, and  
 takes Company with her. How dear did this unhappy  
 Love of his Eye cost him? When a Man once ex-  
 ceeds in this blind Passion, he goes farther than ever  
 designed. She soon after sends Word to *David*  
 that she had Conceived; and that her Husband, hav-  
 ing not seen her of a long time, might have very ill  
 Conceptions of her. The Honour of this lost crea-  
 ture must now be covered, the King sends for her  
 and under some other Pretence; he comes from  
 his Army, is kindly entertained, and *David* is ear-  
 nest with him to go home and take his Ease with his  
 Family; but the good Man refuses it, saying, That it  
 is not fit for him to lye in a Bed, when the Ark of  
 God and his Captain *Joab* were under Tents: He lyes on  
 the Ground before the Door of the King's Chamber,  
 to passeth the Night, having no desire but to re-  
 turn speedily to the Army. Alas poor *Uriah* thou



art made a harmless Sacrifice; and wast but too  
ful, and therefore wast water with thy Blood  
Guilt of thy Master! *David* dictates a bloody  
to *Joab*, to place *Uriah* in the forlorn Hope,  
might be fairly rid of him; and *Uriah* carries  
deadly Letter. *Joab*, without inquiring, obeys  
innocent *Uriah* is massacred, and these false  
now think themselves secure; *David* remains  
Months covered with this Filth and Blood, not  
coming to the Knowledge of himself, until  
the Prophet removes the Vail that blinded him,  
though he knew how dangerous it was to re-  
King, and especially in such a Case, yet re-  
shew *David* his Sin, by uttering a Parable of  
Man that had great store of Sheep, who ye-  
olently taken away one only Ewe from a pack,  
which *David* finding very strange, judged him  
of Death; whereat the Prophet hits him  
ling him, *He was the Man, who had caused per-*  
*to be slain after he had taken Bathsheba from*  
*David* awaking as it were out of a dead Sleep  
knowledged his Sin with a true Humility, and  
mitted himself to all the Chastisements it  
please the great Judge to inflict upon him;  
presently changed into another Man, and be-  
ceeding Penitent, his Heart bleeding and he  
weeping continually for his grievous Offence  
God, beginning the Punishments of his Sin  
yet he had pardoned as to his own Person) call  
Child conceived in Adultery to die.

A Year after, those painful Tragedies of his  
which the Lord had threatened him with, came  
him, and filled his Heart with Ferrors; *Amon*,  
eldest Son of *David*, fell in love with  
*Thamar*, a very fair Princess; and being in  
obtaining his Desire, falls sick; the King

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to see him to take Order for his Health; who  
him, There is but one Medicine that will cure  
which is that his Sister *Thamar* should come  
make him Broth with her own Hand, wherein  
had much skill. This is easily granted, and the  
Maid goes to him, who soon discovers his  
to her, which she as violently opposes by  
sobs and Tears; whereupon this barbarous Man  
resorts to Force, and ravishes her; which being  
he entred into as furious a Repentance; and  
enduring to behold her, drives her out of his  
house with reproach and scorn; she puts on Mour-  
ning Attire, and covers her Head with Ashes, and at  
last discovers all to *Absalom*, her Brother, by the same  
Mother, who comforts her, and promises revenge;  
*David* hears of it, but remembering his own Offence,  
does not censure that of his Son, especially  
as he loved him tenderly, and feared to offend

*Absalom* seeing *David* disputing in it, resolved  
to do himself justice with his own Hands; and ha-  
ving kept his Design secret two Years, to prevent  
suspicion, he makes a Royal Feast, to which he in-  
vites his Father, and all his Brethren; *David* excu-  
ses himself, and the other earnestly entreats that his  
eldest Brother *Amnon* might supply his Place; to  
which his Father consents. The Brethren enter  
boldly into the Hall where the Banquet was, where  
*Absalom* had prepared a bloody Spectacle, and hor-  
rific Sacrifice; he gives the Word to his Ser-  
vants, that when his Brother *Amnon* had drack  
drunkenly, they should take their Opportunity  
to kill him without inquiring the Cause, since  
his Command was sufficient Authority and Security;  
Wine and good Cheer having made them merry,  
sudden drawn Swords glittered before their  
Eyes;

Eyes; fear came upon all, but the Danger was to *Amnon*. who was suddenly murdered, his leaping on her Brother's Table for a just Revenge his shameful Lust. The Brethren affrighted, instantly fly; and Report brings the sad News to *David*, *Absalom* had slain all his Brethren; the poor casts himself on his Face upon the Ground weeps, and all the Court tear their Cloaths, and put on Mourning, when *Jenadab* certifies that none but *Amnon* was killed, in revenge of the Offence committed against *Tamar*. *David* returns a little to himself, and his other Children present themselves before him affrighted and weeping for that which passed.

*Absalom* saves himself in the House of his Grandmother by the Mother, the King of *Geshur*, where he remains 3 Years without daring to see the King his Father, who would no ways pardon this great Crime. *Joab* labours to reconcile the Son to the Father, by the Mediation of a discreet Woman of *Tekoah*, at length prevails. *Absalom* returns, the King embraces him, gives him the Kiss of Peace, and re-establishes him in the Court. The Spirit of this Prince high and tempestuous, and being well made, courageous, liberal, couragious, and capable of great undertakings; he entertained ambitious Thoughts, saw his Father declining, *Adonijah* his elder Son, rather too much a Fondling, and *Solomon* yet a Child, unable to oppose him, and therefore conceived the Kingdom could not slip out of his Hands; and to better to secure it, he provided himself a Guard of Soldiers, and ceased not secretly to gain the Affection and good Will of all his Father's Subjects. There was any Prince more prodigal of his Countenance, whoever had any Business with the King he presented them to him, embraced them, kissed them,

red of their Condition and Suit, and said, *There is no other Misbap but that the King was old and tired in his Business. and had not appointed any one to hear the Complaints of his Subjects. and do them justice; but if David, he should have that charge due to him by his Office, he would give all Satisfaction to every one.*

By this means he made himself Conqueror of Hebron; and by the Advice of Achitophel, a great Politician, gets leave of David to perform a Vow in Hebron, whither he goes accompanied with many of his Followers, giving order to the rest of his Confederates, that at the first sound of a Trumpet they should march to him; which being done, he caused himself to be crowned King in Hebron. The News came quickly to David, that his Son had revolted, and had taken Possession of Hebron, and that all the Forces of the Kingdom ran to him. This poor Prince, at the beginning of this Rebellion, thinks of nothing but flight, and leaves his chief City to save himself in the Paths of the Wilderness; he is the first that comes forth, without a Horse to ride on, upon his bare Feet, with his Head uncovered, and Tears in his Eyes, marching thus like a true Penitent, and adoring the Judgments of God, which made him bear the cutting Tongue of Shimei with a deep Patience, and did not suffer him to be chastized for his horrid Insults. Mean while Absalom entered Jerusalem without resistance, where Achitophel, to make the Rebellion irremediable, gave him the detestable Counsel to abuse his Father's Concubines that were in the Palace. After he had performed this, he contrives to surprize his Father at Hebron; which by Achitophel's Subtilty might have proved successful, had not Hushai, a secret Friend of David, who joined himself to Absalom on purpose to discover his Designs, prevented the Plot by this cunning



cunning Speech, That they should do nothing since his Father was an old Captain, and politick in who had still in his Army Men of Valour and Courage and that it stood not with his Honour to give Battle less he were assured of the Victory; for if at the Encounter he should be repulsed, it would be of damnable Consequence, and might so discourage his Men, that the whole Army might be routed; but if he would while, the People would gather to him as the Sand on the Sea shore; and being in the midst of such a mighty Army, nothing would be able to stand before him. This Counsel being preferred before Achitophel's, he was persuaded that he goes instantly home and hangs himself, the most manifest Justice of God. After which Absalom thinking himself sufficiently strong, passes Jordan, makes Amasa his chief Captain, and designs to give Battle to his Father; David having had Leisure to recollect and fortify himself, takes Courage again, and dividing his Army into three parts, commits Joab, Abissha, and Ittai to command; he would have been present himself, and not his Council dissuaded him; therefore encouraging his People and charging them strictly if they should gain Victory to secure his Son Absalom without any harm, he retired out of the Camp.

The Trumpets sound, and the Armies appear. David's Men having a good Cause, engage like Lions; but the Rebels affrighted with their own Guilt, soon disordered, and put to flight, so that one seemed to come only to kill, and the other to fly. At last, twenty thousand falling Dead on the Field, Absalom astonished at this sudden change of Fortune, gets on his Mule, and flies through a Wood, where his Head being caught within the Branches of a Tree, his Mule left him hanging. Thus he lay between Heaven and Earth, as a Spectacle of the Vengeance

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for his Ingratitude to so good a Father; of  
*Joab* having notice, struck him through with  
 Darts, though forbidden by *David*, and ten  
 Soldiers made an end of him: The Body was  
 in a Pit under a great heap of Stones, though  
 built a stately Monument for himself, which  
 was called *Abfalom's Place*. Behold the horrible End  
 of an evil Son, and a rebellious Subject, sufficient  
 to deter Posterity from such wicked Practices to the  
 end of the World. While this was doing, *David*  
 retired himself in a little Town, expecting the  
 end, and continually inquiring of the Health of  
 his Son; but when certain News came of his Death,  
 he was pierced with so violent a Grief, that he could  
 be comforted, losing all Courage, and crying  
 out in lament, O *Abfalom*, my Son *Abfalom*, O that  
 some good had been done for me, that I might have  
 seen thee! Every one cast down his Eyes for  
 the whole Victory was turned into Sorrow.  
 He was always bold and insolent toward his Master,  
 and despised *David*, thinking thereby to justify his  
 fault, telling him, That he would put to confusion  
 his faithful Servants who had that Day saved his Life,  
 his Wife and Kingdom; that he seemed of a very  
 different Nature, to hate those that loved him, and love  
 those that hated him, since it was plain that if all his  
 Captains and Soldiers had perished to save the Life of  
 his rebellious Son he would have been very well satisfied:  
 He swore to him by the living God, That if  
 he would not rise and entertain those who returned from  
 the War, there would not one Man remain with him before  
 long; which would prove a greater Displeasure than  
 yet happened to him. He pressed him so vehe-  
 mently that the King without daring to answer a  
 Word rose up, and did all he required. By degrees  
 his Grief diminished, and the Rejoicings of the  
 People,

People, who came to carry him back to Jerusalem, made him forget his Loss; and when he was going to bring back all to him, he pardoned the unspeakable Meekness, being ready to give Place to *Amasa*, *Absalom's* chief Captain. But he quickly prevented this, by killing with his own Hand him who was designed his Successor. After this he pursued *Sheba*, a Captain of the Rebels, who retired into *Adela*; which being besieged by a Woman of great Discretion and Credit among the People, perswaded them to slay him, and to put his Head over the Wall; which put an End to this bloody War.

After *David's* re-establishment in his Kingdom, he reigned about eleven Years in full Peace, and continual Exercises of Piety and Justice; and in settling the States of his Realm, he made his Son *Solomon*, whom he had chosen, to be confirmed King in his stead. He lived near seventy two Years, and forty, and died a thousand and thirty two Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and about three thousand from the Creation of the World, leaving vast Treasure for building the Temple, as an eternal Monument of his Devotion and Understanding. It was a great Honour to him that *Jesus Christ* should be born of his Line, and that his Birth was revealed to him before it was known to the World. He was called down on the Title of his Psalms, and was raised to a new taste in Contemplation by the foretaste of his happiness. Men usually take their Nobility and Honour from their Predecessors; but *David* drew Honour from his Son who is the Father of Glory, and Authority. All Things were great in *David's* Person, and the height of all this Greatness is, that from his Family there was given to us a *Jesus*.

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# Judas Maccabeus.



A valiant Worthy, for his Country's Cause,  
 And in defending of God's Truth and Laws,  
 engag'd; and often with a few,  
 Bands of his Enemies did subdue.  
 Number nor their Strength he did not fear,  
 That God would still for him appear,  
 In his Battle; and would ne'er comply  
 With Heathenish Idolatry.  
 He forsook by almost all his Men,  
 Age would not suffer him, even then,  
 To stay; but being with killing tir'd,  
 He sold his Life, and so expir'd.

After



**A**FTER the Death of *Alexander* the Army and Dominions were divided, his Captains, among whom *Seleucus* made King of *Syria*. And afterwards *Antiochus* reigned in *Asia*, who being invited by some *Jews* to come to *Jerusalem*, he encamped and by his Faction within had the Gates open the City betrayed to him, about the Year World 3796, and before the Nativity of Christ. He robbed the Temple, and carried away the Table, Candlestick, and Censers, with all the Vessels dedicated to God, leaving nothing of value behind him, and raising such a horrible Rebellion against the *Jews*, that the Heavens seemed and the Earth to blush with Blood; it was a that barbarous Man to profane holy Things continual Exercise to flea and roast Men and throw them into boiling Caldrons, for a Crime but persisting in the true Religion, by the seven Sons of the *Maccabees*, whose Constancy out-braved all his most exquisite Torments. He overturned the Altars upon the bleeding Strangled the Children in the Bosom of their Mothers, the Flames devoured the sacred and profane Buildings without Distinction, and the (that now seemed but Dens of Beasts) represented hideous a Spectacle as gave more desire to courage to live.

Amidst these Desolations was found a good Man named *Matthias*, a Priest, the Father of seven Sons, all Men of Valour, who went out of *Jerusalem* to retire himself to the City of *Modin*, where he assembled his Family, resolving to oppose himself against the Fury of the Tyrant; but was summoned to render up himself and all his substance and to offer Incense to their *Pagan* Idols.

Man calling the People together, spake thus to  
 should be too much in love with Life, to keep it  
 loss of the true Religion; I am sorry that ever  
 in such an Age as to have seen the Disasters  
 and the Desolation of the holy Jerusalem,  
 and to the Hands of Rapine and to impious Propha-  
 ber Temple hath been the Object of all Reproaches,  
 Vessels of Glory that served for the Ministry of  
 God have been taken away by violence; wa-  
 in our Streets covered with dead Bodies, and the  
 Children with their Throats cut lying upon the Car-  
 their Fathers; and what Nation hath not possi-  
 inheritance, and enriched themselves with our  
 the Holiness of the Temple hath not steyed sacri-  
 lands, neither hath this famous City been able to  
 it self from Flames; after this, what pleasure  
 we in Life, unless it be to revenge the quarrel of  
 promised all the Honours and Privileges I can  
 hope for, if I will obey King Antiochus, and  
 those Apostates who have so basely betrayed their  
 God forbid that I should ever fall into so odi-  
 olous; when almost all my Nation have com-  
 forsake the Law of their God, and accommodate  
 to the times, and their Princes will, I can an-  
 my self, my Children, and my Brethren, and  
 my self they will never commit so vile a Crime.  
 those that have a Zeal for true Religion, join them-  
 us, and know that among so many Miseries  
 nothing better than to proceed in the ways of Reli-  
 Glory, though with the loss of our dearest Blood

mean time the King's Commissioners pressing  
 to declare himself one of the Jews, whe-  
 ced by Terror, or Reward, steps forth from  
 the People to sacrifice according to the Com-  
 the King; wherewith Matthias, inflamed with  
 Zeal

Zeal, was so displeased, that he and his Sons  
 him, and hewed him in pieces; they also  
 lonius the King's Captain, and other Soldiers  
 withstood them; then he overthrew the Altar  
 with a loud Voice said, *All that are affected to*  
*of their Fathers, and the Service of God, let them*  
*me*; whereupon many of them retired with  
 Wives and Children into the Deserts and Caves,  
 were soon pursued and overtaken by the  
 Captains, who again renewed their Persecution  
 to them to offer Sacrifice to the Idols; where  
 Jews absolutely refusing, and resolving rather  
 than commit such Impiety, these bloody Persecutors  
 assaulted them on the Sabbath-day, and burnt  
 their Caves, who neither resisted nor defended  
 selves lest they should prophane the Sabbath;  
 thousands of Men, Women, and Children were  
 destroyed, yet divers escaped who joined themselves  
 with *Matthias*, and chose him for their Captain;  
 then informed them that they might lawfully  
 the Sabbath if they were assaulted, else they were  
 ty of their own Deaths; and having assembled a  
 sistent Number, he destroyed the Heathen Altars,  
 slew those who had forsaken their Religion, com-  
 manding them to circumcise their Children, and  
 ving from every place those whom *Antiochus*  
 pointed to see the Law's executed.

Having thus goverred one Year, he fell  
 perceiving his Death to approach, he sent for  
 Sons, *John*, *Simeon*, *Judas Maccabeus*, *Eleazar*,  
*Jonathan*, whom he earnestly exhorted to  
 Steps in maintaining the Law of God, and  
 for their Country, assuring them of the divine Pro-  
 tectance, which never fails those who love and  
 but taking pleasure in their Virtues will give  
 favour to recover their former Liberty and

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with he, God will establish you in the Possession of  
 ancient Laws; and though our Bodies are Mortal,  
 subject to Death, yet the Memory of our virtuous  
 will remain to Eternity; never doubt therefore to  
 your Lives in so good a Cause; but above all,  
 you to love and concord; and whatever you find  
 most apt and fitted for, let him prosecute the  
 without Contradiction from the rest. I charge you  
 your Brother Simeon, a politick and valiant Man,  
 never he shall counsel you; but make Judas Mac-  
 your Captain, who is courageous and strong; for  
 revenge the Injuries and Outrages that have  
 done to our Nation, and shall put your Enemies to  
 assist him therefore like Men of Valour, and such  
 God, and thereby you shall be sure to prevail.

After, Matthias gave up the Ghost, and Ju-  
 daccabeus was made General, who by the assist-  
 his Brethren and other Jews, drove the Ene-  
 of the Country, and cleansed the Land of Ido-  
 which when Apollonius the General of Antio-  
 Samaria heard, he invaded Judea; against  
 Maccabeus went forth, and in a terrible Bat-  
 threw and killed Apollonius, taking his Camp,  
 therein a very rich Booty, together with his

After this, Seron, Governour of Cælosyria, with  
 assistance of many Apostate Jews, marcht against  
 to Bethoran, who observing his Soldiers discou-  
 at their great Numbers, and because they had  
 so long, and were thereby disabled, he encoura-  
 in, saying, That Victory did not consist in Numbers  
 but in their Devotion toward God, who had so  
 their Forefathers, that with small Forces they  
 defeated thousands of their Enemies; they were  
 so prevailed upon, that without Fear of their  
 multitude, they ran all upon Seron, routed his Army,



## Judas Maccabeus,

and slew them, together with eight hundred Syrians, the rest escaping by flight.

*Antiochus* enraged at this Defeat, commanded the Governour of *Egypt*, to go with a very Army and conquer *Judea*, and then to sell the bitants for Slaves to those that would give most utterly to destroy and ruin *Jerusalem*; *Lyfias* by this Command, sent *Ptolomy*, *Nicanor*, and *Gorgias*, of great Authority about the King, with forty thousand foot, and seven thousand Horse, to invade *Judea*; who marching to the City of *Emaus*, greatly increased their Forces. *Judas* having viewed the Quantity and Number of his Enemies, exhorted his Soldiers to repose their confidence and hope of Victory in God alone, appointing likewise a Fast to humble them before God, by Supplications and Prayers, in this time of extream Danger, and assuring them that God would have compassion on them, and strengthen them to put their Adversaries to shame; next he mustered his Army, discharging all who were newly Married, or had lately bought Possessions according to the Law; and then take thus to the Countrymen and Companions, we had never more opportunity to express our Courage, and contemn Dangers, than at this present; for if you now fight valiantly, you may in one Battle recover your Liberty, whereby you will have opportunity again to serve the true God, and live in Peace and Life; but if you prove Cowards in this Encounter, you will be branded with perpetual Infamy, and incur the utter Extirpation of your Nation; consider therefore if you fight not you must die, and on the contrary if you fight for your Religion, and Liberties, you shall obtain immortal Glory; he therefore in the Morning to give your mortal Battle.

Immediately News was brought him that a

of Horse and Foot were designed to fall on him  
 Night; whereupon *Macedons* suddenly resolved  
 break into the Enemies Army the same Night,  
 they were so divided; having therefore re-  
 ed himself and his Army, and leaving many Fires  
 is Camp to deceive the Enemy, he marcht all  
 to seek them out; *Gorgias* finding the *Jews*  
 forsaken their Camp, imagined that they were  
 to the Mountains for fear, and diligently pur-  
 them; but in the Morning *Judas* with only  
 thousand Men ill armed, shewed himself to the  
 ny at *Emaus*, and having observed their Posture,  
 rsuaded his Men, To fight valiantly, since he was  
 in God would deliver their Enemies into their Hands;  
 thereupon causing his Trumpets to sound, he  
 upon them with such Fury and Resolution, that  
 absolutely affrighted and surprized, they in-  
 y gave Ground; and having slain such as re-  
 he pursued the rest to the Plains of *Idumea*.  
 his Fight, three thousand of the Enemy were  
 , yet would he not suffer his Soldiers to take  
 Spoil, telling them, that they were still to fight  
*Gorgias* and his Army, whom when by God's  
 they had beaten, they should then securely in-  
 themselves with the Booty; *Gorgias* and his Ar-  
 observing from a Hill the flight of their Friends  
 the readiness of the *Jews* to give them Battle,  
 so discouraged that they fled likewise; where-  
*Judas* and his Men returned to gather the Phil-  
 where finding great store of Gold, Silver, Scor-  
 and Purple, they returned home with Joy, prai-  
 God for their good Success.  
 was extreemly concerned at this Overthrow,  
 presently invaded *Judea* with sixty thousand  
 in Foot, and five thousand Horse, and en-  
 ed in *Bethsura*. Which *Judas* hearing, came  
 out

out against him with only ten thousand Men; and seeing their Number so vastly exceed his, he cried earnestly to God that he would be pleased to fight with him, and for him, and then charged the Front of the Army with such force, that he discomfited and slew above five thousand of them. *Lyfias* perceiving the Resolution of the *Jews*, who would rather die than lose their Liberty, he returned with the rest of his Army to *Antioch* to reinforce them. Mean while *Judas* assembled the People, and told them, That having obtained so many Victories through the mercy of God, they ought now to go up to Jerusalem, and purify the Temple that was desolate, and to offer Sacrifices according to the Law of the Lord. Then going up with a great multitude of People, he found the Temple desolate, the Gates burnt, and Grass growing within the same; at this sad Spectacle, he and all present could not forbear weeping, and presently appointed themselves to purge the Temple; then *Judas* caused a Table, a Candlestick, and an Altar for Incense to be made all of Gold, putting up a Rail, and Gates to the Temple; and throwing down the Altar which had been profaned by *Antiochus*, he built a new one of Stone, neither hewed nor hammered; and on the twentieth day of the first Month, or September, Lights were put in seven Candlesticks, Perfumes laid upon the Altar, Laver set upon the Table, and Sacrifices offered upon the new Altar, which had been neglected for many Years past; then did *Judas* and his Countrymen celebrate a Feast unto the Lord for eight Days, praising God with Hymns and Psalms; he also inclosed Jerusalem with a Wall, and built high Towers thereon, in which he planted Garrisons against the Incursions of the Enemy, and fortified *Bethjura* for Defence to it.

the Nations round about envying their Prosperity  
 the Jews, surprized many of them by Treachery;  
 hereupon Judas made an Incurſion, ſlew many *Idu-*  
*ans*, and brought a great Prey out of their Coun-  
 try, beſieging the Sons of *Baan* their Prince, who  
 were in wait for the Jews; and at length ſetting fire  
 to their Towers, killed all that were therein. After  
 this he overcame a mighty Army of the *Amarites*  
 under the Command of *Timotheus*; taking and burn-  
 ing the City of *Jazar*, and leading their Wives and  
 Children captive into *Judea*. The neighbouring Peo-  
 ple, hearing of his departure, aſſaulted the Jews in  
*Galilee*; who retiring into the Fort of *Dathema*, ſent  
 Judas for relief; and at the ſame time Letters  
 came out of *Galilee*, That they were indangered by  
 the Inhabitants of *Ptolemais*, *Tyre*, *Sydon*, and others  
 about. Judas hereupon ſent his Brother *Simeon*  
 with three thouſand choſen Men to relieve *Galilee*.  
 Judas came himſelf with his Brother *Jonathan*, and eight  
 thouſand others, marched to *Galaad*; *Simeon* fought  
 againſt his Enemies in *Galilee*, and ſlew about three  
 thouſand, purſuing them to the Gates of *Ptolemais*.  
 After taking much Spoil, and releaſing many *Jewiſh*  
 Priſoners; he returned victoriously home. But Ju-  
 das paſſing *Jordan*, was there informed that his Bre-  
 thren were beſieged in their Cities and Caſtles, and  
 were already in great Extremity; hereupon he ſent  
 word to the Inhabitants of *Bozra*, took their City,  
 and ſet it on Fire, and killed all able to bear Arms;  
 then marching all Night, he arrived early next Morn-  
 ing to the Caſtle where the Jews were beſieged by  
 the Army of *Timotheus*, who were juſt ready to  
 ſurrender the Walls, when Judas dividing his Forces in  
 three Battalions, courageouſly aſſailed them; when  
 ſeeing it was *Maccabeus*, were ſurprized with ſuch  
 fear that they inſtantly fled; Judas's Men ſlaying



about eight thousand in the pursuit. Then marching to *Molla* he seized it, slew all the Men therein, burnt it with Fire; after which he destroyed several other Places.

Soon after *Timotheus* raised another Army, with which he marched to *Jordan*, exhorting them valiantly to oppose the *Jews*, and to hinder their Passage over the River; since if they once passed *Jordan* they were sure to be defeated. *Judas* hearing of this, marching hastily against the Enemy, and passing the River, unexpectedly fell upon them with such violence, that casting away their Arms they fled for their Lives; some endeavoured to save themselves at *Carnaix*, but *Judas* taking that City and Town, slew them, and burnt the same, and then he drove away all the *Jews* who dwelt in *Galaad*, with their Wives, Children, and Substance, and brought them into *Judea*. When he drew near the Town of *Ephion* they had barricaded up his Way, that he could not pass; and refusing upon his desire to let him have the Passage, he besieged the City, took it by Assault, burnt it, and slew all the Inhabitants. After passing over *Jordan*, they came into *Judea* with great joy and gladness, praising God, and offering Sacrifices of Thanksgiving for the safe Return of their Army, because in all these Battles and Encounters they had not lost one *Jew*. But whilst *Judas* and *Simeon* were gone upon these Expeditions, the other Captains with whom he had left the rest of his Forces (with a strict Command to have a watchful Eye over *Judea*, but not to join Battle with the Enemy till his return) being desirous to gain the Reputation of valiant Men, went out with their Soldiers toward *Jamnia*, against whom *Gorgias* Governor of that place issued out, and slew two thousand of them, the rest flying back into *Judea*. Then *Judas* and

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men took divers Cities from the *Idumeans*, and much Booty and great Joy returned home. The bloody *Antiochus* being at this time in *Persea*, of a wealthy City called *Elemais*, wherein a rich Temple of *Diana*; thither he went and sed it, but the Inhabitants sallied out, and with loss drove him from thence; whereupon he retired to *Babylon*, where having notice of the Overthrow of his Captains, in *Judea*, and the Power of *Jews*, this with his former Defeat so wrought on him, that he fell sick, and finding no hope of recovery, he called his most familiar Friends about him, telling them, That he was plagued with this vile and desperate Affliction for tormenting the *Jews*, destroying the Temple, committing horrid Sacrilege, and denying the true God; but now he vowed if it pleased the Lord to restore him, he would become a Jew and do great things for them, and would go through all the World to declare the Power of God; who knowing his Hypocrisy, continued to plague him in a terrible manner. He had an intolerable Pain and Torment in his sides and inward Parts, from whence issued abundance of Worms continually crawling out, so that he lay above Ground with such an intolerable stink, that none could come near him, neither could himself endure it; and thus this vile Person, who had insolently boasted he would make *Jerusalem* a common meeting-place, and the Streets thereof run with the blood of God's People, by his just Judgment ended his life in extream Misery; before his Death, he called *Philip* his chief Captain, Governour of his Kingdom, requiring him to be very careful of his People *Antiochus*.

When *Antiochus* was proclaimed King, and Surnamed *Epiphanes*; about which time the Apostate *Jews* in *Jerusalem* did much mischief, slaying those

## Judas Maccabeus,

those unawares who came to worship and offer sacrifices in the Temple; *Judas* hereupon resolv'd to cut them off, and accordingly besieg'd the Fort with his Army, when some of the besieg'd escaping by Night went and desired *Antiochus* not to suffer those traitors who for his Father's sake had forsaken their Religion; who thereupon sent an Army of a hundred thousand Foot, twenty thousand Horse and thirty two Elephants under *Lysias* their Captain to relieve them, who sat down before *Bethsura* a strong City, but were valiantly resist'd by the inhabitants, who sallied out and burnt the Engines prepar'd for Battery; whereupon *Judas* raising a Siege before the Castle of *Jerusalem*, march'd toward the Enemy; who preparing to meet him, *Antiochus* then present caus'd his Elephants to march first through the narrow Passage where *Judas* was camp'd, each Elephant having a thousand Foot and an hundred Horse for his guard, with a Tower on back furnish'd with Archers; the rest of his Forces were order'd to march by the Mountains, and with great Shouts to assail their Enemies, and by using their brazen and golden Bucklers to dazzle the Eyes of the *Jews*. Yet was *Judas* no way daunted, but encouraging his Army, slew six hundred of the Forlorn Hope; *Eleazer* the Brother of *Judas* led a huge Elephant with Royal Trappings, and judging the King was on him, having with a noble Courage those about him, thrust his Sword into the Bellie of the Beast, who suddenly falling, slew him with his own Weight.

*Judas* observing the great Strength of the Enemy march'd back to *Jerusalem*, *Antiochus* following him and taking *Bethsura* by Treaty for want of Provisions, and despairing of Relief, they having the King's Oath that no Violence should be offer'd them; yet

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st them out of the City, and put a Garrison  
in. He lay long before the Temple of *Jerusa*  
the besieged defending it gallantly, only they  
ed Victuals, the Land not having been tilled for  
Years before, whereupon divers secretly fled,  
few remained to defend the Temple, when, by  
s Providence, *Antiochus* had News that *Philip*,  
Father's Governour, was coming out of *Persia* to  
himself Lord of his Country; whereupon *An*  
us sent an Herald to *Judas*, promising the *Jews*  
e, and the Liberty of their Religion; which  
as accepting and taking the King's Oath for the  
Performance thereof, he surrendered up the Tem  
o *Antiochus*, who entring the same, and finding  
impregnable a Place, he contrary to his Oath  
manded the Wall that encompassed it to be level  
and so returned to *Antioch* with *Onias* the High  
st, whom by the Counsel of *Lysias* he put to  
th, because he had advised his Father to inforce  
*Jews* to forsake their Religion; a just Reward  
wicked a Fact.

*Philip* having conquered much of his Country,  
*Antiochus* march'd against him, fought with him, and  
him. Soon after *Demetrius*, Son of *Seleuces*,  
*Tripolis* in *Syria*, and declaring himself King,  
ted the Kingdom of *Antiochus*, to whom the  
ple generally submitting, seized on *Antiochus* and  
s, and bringing them to *Demetrius* he caused  
to be slain; to this new King, divers *Jews*,  
shed for their Impiety, together with *Alcimus* the  
a-Priest, resorted, accusing *Judas Maccabeus*, his  
hren, and the rest of the Nation, for killing  
Friends, and banishing such as were for *Deme*  
; who much moved with these Reports, sent a  
Army under *Bacchides*. a valiant and experienced  
rals, to destroy *Judas* and his Confederates; he  
marching



## Judas Maccabeus,

marching into *Judea*, sent to *Judas*, pretending  
 make Peace with him; who observing him to  
 such strong Forces, would not trust to his false  
 promises, though some of the People did, having  
 Oath for their Protection, but paid dear for  
 Credulity, for he slew threescore of them at  
 time. Then going from *Jerusalem*, he seized and  
 to Death many *Jews*, commanding the rest to  
*Alcimus* the High-Priest, who by his feigned am-  
 miliar Deportment drew many wicked *Jews* to  
 with him, and then marched through the Coun-  
 slaying all who were for *Judas*; who seeing  
 upright Men thus causelessly killed, he with his  
 went through the Land, and slew all the Apostles  
 that were of *Alcimus's* Faction; he thereupon  
 to *Demetrius*, made grievous Complaints against  
*Judas*; and shewing how dangerous it would be to  
 State if he went thus on, *Demetrius* thereupon  
 an Army against *Judas*, under *Nicanor*, commanding  
 him not to spare any one of the Nation of the *Jews*.

*Nicanor* coming to *Jerusalem*, offered no  
 Hostility; but endeavouring to intrap *Judas* by  
 tility, sent him a peaceable Message, protesting he  
 signed no Injury, but came only to express the  
 Affections of *Demetrius* to the *Jewish* Nation. *Judas*  
 and his Brethren deceived with these fair Pretences  
 entertained him and his Army, and *Nicanor* saluted  
*Judas*, whilst they were in Discourse, he gave  
 sign to his Soldiers to seize him; but *Judas* discovered  
 the Treason, escaped from him, and got to his Army  
 upon which *Nicanor* proclaimed open War against  
 him, and fought him near *Caper Calama*, where  
 obtained the Victory, and contrained *Judas* to retire  
 into the Fortresses of *Jerusalem*, where *Nicanor*  
 besieged him a while, and then retired. At  
 time, certain of the Priests and Elders met him,

pretending him to be his false having ar for em at sized and rest to c gned and Jews to ne Coun seeing m th his A ne Apoll reupon g against uld be to ereupon e Jewe. no Ad udas by eeting be efs the g ion. Je r Prete nor salu he gave discover his Am War ag a, where las tore Nicanor At w met him, h

ing given him Reverence, they shewed him the offices they intended to offer to God for the King's prosperity. But *Demetrius* blaspheming, threatned them if they did not deliver *Judas* into his Hands, on his return he would destroy the Temple; hereupon the Priests wept abundantly, beseeching God to defend the Temple and his true Worshippers from the rage of their Enemies.

*Nicanor* coming near *Bethoron*, received a great supply of Soldiers out *Syria*; *Judas* likewise was not off with about a thousand Men, yet exhorting Soldiers to trust in God, and not fear the Multitude of their Enemies, he courageously encountering *Nicanor*, where the Conflict was doubtful, yet at last *Judas* had the Advantage, killing a great Number of his Enemies; *Nicanor* himself fighting valiantly was slain, whereupon his Army fled; and *Judas* hotly pursuing, made a great Slaughter; and by sounding a Trumpet, giving notice to the neighbouring places, the Inhabitants armed themselves, and slew those that fled, so that not one escaped from the field, though they were at least ninthousand Men. Thus the Jews had some rest; but *Alcimus* the High-Priest, intending to beat down the old Wall of the Sanctuary, was suddenly stricken by God, and became Speechless, and fell to the Ground; and having suffered grievous Torments many Days, he died miserable; whereupon the People, by general Consent chose *Judas Maccabeus* High-Priest, who hearing of the great Power and Victories of the Romans, sent two Persons to *Rome* to make them his Allies and Federates, and to write to *Demetrius* to give over Wars against the Jews. These Ambassadors going to *Rome*, were entertained by the Senate, and an Alliance was concluded upon these Conditions, That none under the Romans should War against the Jews.

## Judas Maccabeus,

Jews, nor furnish their Enemies with Victuals, nor Silver; That if any made War on the Romans, Jews should assist them: That the Jews should add nor diminish from this Association, without the mutual Consent of the Romans; and, That what was concluded should continue for ever.

The Death of Nicanor, and the Loss of his being reported to Demetrius, he sent another Bacchides; who coming into Judea, and hearing Judas was incamped at Bethzeth, he marched against him with twenty thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse. Judas had not in all above two thousand Men, who, seeing the vast Number of their Enemies, were much afraid, so that many forsaking the Camp fled away, and there remained with Judas eight hundred Men; and his Enemies pressed so on him, that he had no time to reassemble his Forces; yet he resolved to fight with that small handful, exhorting them to behave themselves valiantly; who, considering, That they were not able to make Head against so great an Army, advised him to retire and stand on Guard till he had reinforced himself; Judas replied, God forbid that the Sun should see me turn my Back on mine Enemies; though I die and spend my last Day in this Battle, yet will I never blemish my former Actions by an ingnominius Flight. And having encouraged his Soldiers, he commanded them to use their utmost Courage against the Enemy, without any Apprehension of Danger.

Bacchides marshalled his Army in Battalia, causing the Trumpets to sound, and his Soldiers to make a great shout, he charged his Enemies; Judas did the like, and encountred Bacchides, in which there ensued a most bloody Fight, which continued till Sun-set. Judas perceiving that Bacchides and the flower of his Army fought in the

ing, drew his most resolute Soldiers thither, who  
 he in upon them, and forcing them to fly, pur-  
 d them to Mount *Aza*; but the Left Wing follow-  
*Judas*, and inclosed him on the Back part, so that  
 ing himself in much danger, he with his Follow-  
 resolved to sell their Lives dearly, and fight it  
 to the last. He slew a great Number of his En-  
 s, till at length we was so wearied with killing,  
 he fell to the Ground, and was there slain, upon  
 ch his few remaining Companions betook them-  
 es to flight. *Simeon* and *Jonathan*, his Brothers,  
 vered his Body, and buried it at *Modin*, all the  
 ple weeping and making great Lamentation for  
 Death of so valiant a Commander, for whatso-  
*Judas* Vertue hath of great, whatsoever Valour hath  
 generous, met in the Person of *Judas Maccabeus*,  
 make a marvel of his Life, and give immortal  
 nory to his Name. In the Space of six Years he  
 ined the great and prodigious Forces of three  
 gs of *Asia*, as you have heard, opposing himself  
 a little flying Camp, against Armies of forty,  
 and an hundred thousand Men, which he put  
 Disorder and Confusion; he defeated nine Ge-  
 s of the Infidels in ranged Battles and Combates,  
 g some with his own Hands, and carrying away  
 Spoils; so that of all his great Qualities, Va-  
 always held the upper Rank, and worthily en-  
 him to the Name of a Worthy.



# Arthur, King of Britain



**A**RTHUR, the great and worthy British King  
 Glory and Victory to his Realm did bring :  
 He th' Heathens Saxons often overcame,  
 Inducing them to own the Christian Name.  
 He, while he lived, upheld the sinking State,  
 And Conquest seem'd upon him still to wait :  
 His Subjects Love he thereby doth attain,  
 And he must chuse one after him to Reign.  
 The Pictish King this Choice doth much resent,  
 As if to wrong him of his Rights they meant.  
 Both Kings engage in Fight, where both Kings dy  
 With Thousands of their Subjects on each side.

THE *British* Writers have related such strange and miraculous Actions and Adventures of worthy Prince, that many intelligent Men have apt to think that all which hath been written of heroick Deeds, is meer Fiction and Invention; Some are of Opinion that there never was such Person. But though Historians disagree about Times Places, some writing carelessly, and others superfluously, yet they all agree upon the Predecessors and Effors of this noble King: But as it is most execrable Infidelity to doubt that there was a *Joshua*, and Atheism to question if there were a *David*, unreasonable to deny the being of *Judas Maccabeus*, as it may be judged Folly to affirm there was any *Alexander*, *Julius Caesar*, *Godfrey of Boloigne*, *Charlemagne*; so we may be thought guilty of Iniquity and Ingratitude, to deny or doubt the noble Acts of our victorious *Arthur*. This is pre- in Vindication of our Hero, and his immortal and Fame, whereby he justly gained the Title the seventh Worthy of the World. Now to his

er this Kingdom had for above four hundred eighty Years been subject to the *Romans*, which by the Conquest that *Julius Caesar* made here in Reign of *Cassibelan* King of the *Britains*, seven- Years before the Birth of our blessed Saviour; ended in the time of the Emperor *Gratianus*, three hundred seventy six Years after *Christ*; *Vortigern*, of blood Royal of the *British* Kings, by usurpation the murder of *Constance* the Son of *Constantius*, upon the Crown; who growing odious and ill to his Subjects, both for his wicked Life, and ill veraignity, he was forced to send to *Germany* for Saxons to aid and support him; the Saxons at this possess the third part of *Germany*, holding all the Country

Country between the River *Rhine* and *Elbe*, bound the North with the *Baltick* Sea and the Ocean, governed by twelve Princes, who elected a reign Leader and General in time of War; this being so spacious, populous, and near a Country, furnished with Shipping, which the *Britains* were yielded always plentiful Supplies to the Undertakers of this Action, who were first two Brothers, *Hengist* and *Horfa*; after they had continued here a while hired Soldiers, and observed the Weakness both of the Prince and People, their Number daily increased, first they had only the Isle of *Thanet* allowed them to inhabit, but soon after the whole County of *Kent* was made over to them, upon Condition they should defend the Land against the *Picts* and *Scots*; and in short time greater Privileges were granted them, *Vortigern* marrying the Daughter of *Hengist*, a exceeding beautiful Lady, who was brought over for purpose to steal away the Heart of a dissolute Prince, so that by this Alliance, and the fruitfulness of the Country, so many of this populous and military Nation came in, that *Kent* in a little while grew too narrow for them; and *Hengist*, to extend their Power in the Parts of the Kingdom, perswaded *Vortigern* to settle a Colony of them in the North beyond *Humber*, to be continual Guard against all Invasions on that side; which being granted, he sends for *Oswald* his Brother, and his Son *Ebusa*, to manage that Design, and hereby the *Saxons* came to possess *Kent* and *Northumberland*, which contained all the Country from the River *Humber* to *Scotland*.

And now of Servants they became Masters, turning their Entertainers, and committing Insolencies; whereupon the *British* Nobility came together, and resolve to depose *Vortigern*, the Author of this inconsiderate Admission of Strangers, and

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*Vortimer* his Son in his stead, a Prince of great  
 who whilst he lived gave them many fierce  
 unters; but all prevailed not, for the *Saxons*  
 possessed of the chief Gate of the Land, which  
 open to their own Country, to receive continual  
 lies from thence without resistance, had the Ad-  
 vantage to weary them all out at last; and beside  
 they are said to have used Treachery, in Mur-  
 dering three hundred of the *British* Nobility at *Ames-*  
 (where they innocently met to treat of a Peace  
 with them) took their King prisoner, and would not  
 release him, but upon granting them three Provinces  
 ; also the long Life of *Hengist*, a politick Ge-  
 neral who lived almost forty Years, made much for  
 settling their Dominion here; which was not  
 effected without a great deal of Labour, and much  
 Effusion of Blood:

the *Britains* being by continual Wars made  
 weak in military Discipline, grew at length so in-  
 able to see their Country ravished from them by  
 others, that they sold their Liberties and Inheri-  
 tance at a very dear Rate.

wherein much must be attributed to the Courage  
 and Gallantry of their Leaders, from whom the Spi-  
 rit and Valour of a People doth usually proceed; of  
 none are more worthy to be remembered  
*Aurelius Ambrosius* the last of the *Romans*; and  
 the worthy Prince *Arthur*, the noblest of the *Br-*  
 itish; a Man in Conduct and Valour almost above a  
 mortal, and worthy of eternal Memory, who, while  
 he lived, bore up the sinking State of his Country.  
 He was the Son of *Uter Pendragon* by the fair *Igrene*, and  
 his Life had continual War with the *Saxons*,  
 and *Scots*, who were sometimes confederate with  
 him; in the beginning of his Reign the two Kings of  
 those Nations seemed to envy his Advancement to  
 the



the Crown of *Britain*; *Loth*; King of the *Picts* having married the eldest Sister of *Aurelius Ambrosius* and *Portigern*, and *Conran* King of *Scots* the young Prince, and because *Arthur* was begot out of Wedlock, his Mother was after married to *Uter*, they thought it more reasonable the Kingdom should descend to their Sister's Son than to him; whereupon they sent Ambassadors to the *British* Lords and Nobles requiring, That according to the ancient Laws and Customs of this Realm, they should receive *Arthur* King, who had married the Sister and Heir of the late King, two Brethren *Ambrosius* and *Uter*, their last King. The *Britains* received this Message with great disdain, disdaining to think of submitting to a Stranger, and dispatching the Ambassadors with many Reproaches against *Loth* and the *Picts*, they proclaimed *Arthur* King of the Realm, who raising a potent Army, marched instantly against the *Saxons*, hoping to engage them before the *Picts* should join, which he effected, lest they would suddenly; having therefore procured more Aid from *Armorica*, or little *Britany*, *France*, they met with the *Saxons* within ten Miles of *London*, whom they vanquished in two set Battles, and obliged them to pay Tribute, and receive Governours over them as *Arthur* should appoint, and several other very hard Conditions, to the great Joy and Joicings of the *Britains* for such prosperous and happy Success under their new elected King.

After this the *Britains* easily took *London*, *Arthur* continued for some time in Consultation with the Nobility and Commanders how they should proceed in their Wars against the rest of the *Saxons*; at length prepared a mighty Army, *Arthur* resolved to go against those beyond *Humber* in the North, with whom the *Picts* had concluded a League, by they were obliged to assist each other against

the *Picts* and *Enemies the Britains*. *Arthur* marching into  
 the, incamped near the Enemy, who were al-  
 joined together, and resolving to fight the  
 day; he appointed *Howel*, Commander of the  
*Britains*, to ingage the *Picts*, while himself  
 with the *Saxons*; the Battle was very furious,  
 for some time the Victory was doubtful, but at  
 the *Picts* were put to flight; which the *Sax-*  
 perceiving, and thinking themselves unable to  
 the whole force of the *Britains*, they likewise  
 the Field, and fled with all speed toward *York*.  
 pursuing them, besieged that City almost three  
 years, the *Saxons* valiantly defending it, and making  
 sallies upon the Besiegers; but at length Pro-  
 growing very scarce, they were just ready to  
 surrendered, when notice was given them, that  
 an Army of *Picts* and *Saxons* were coming to  
 Relief, together with *Osca*, who escaping into  
 from the last Battle, was newly arrived with  
 Forces in the River of *Humber*; whereupon  
 the *Saxons* refused to treat any further, not doubting  
 the *Britains* would be quickly forc'd to raise the  
 and be glad to get off with their own Lives.  
*Arthur* having Intelligence of these Succours, and  
 seeing it no Wisdom to stay for their coming, con-  
 sidering how many of his Soldiers were diseased and  
 lying so long in the Field, raised his Siege,  
 went into *Wales*, where leaving the *French Bri-*  
 to quarter that Winter, he with his choice  
 marched to *London* to prevent any Distur-  
 from the *Kentish Saxons*, or others. In the  
 having mustered his Forces, he proceeded  
 to *Colgern* and *Osca*, the two *Saxon* Generals, who  
 out of *Northumberland*, wasted and destroyed  
 the *British* Borders with their usual Cruelty; where-  
*Arthur* encountering them twice in Battle,  
 overcame

overcame in both ; and then again besieging T at length got possession thereof by means of a who living among the Saxons within the City vately let in some Britains in the dead of the who breaking open the Gates, gave entrance whole Army ; Arthur would not suffer many Saxons to be slain, but pardoned all who begg'd ter, thereby to gain a Reputation of Clemency a his Adversaries. The Britains having thus York, many Skirmishes happened between them a Saxons thereabout ; but Winter coming on, the up themselves to drinking, banquetting, and voluptuous Pleasures, so that when they march to the Field next Summer, they were unable dure the Labours and Fatigues of War, and veral Years performed very little Service.

At length Arthur concluded a League with King of Picts, whereby it was agreed, That during his Life, should be King of Britain ; and Decease, in Kingdom should descend to Mordred eldest Son of Loth, and his Heirs ; That the Picts at all times assist the Britains against the Saxons should freely possess all such Lands as they recover them beyond the River Humber ; That they should observe the League which was made between them Scots : That Mordred should marry the Daughter Gawolan a noble Britain, and next to Arthur That the Children of this Marriage should be bred by their Grand-father in Britain, till they came of Discretion ; That Gawan, the Brother of Mordred should serve King Arthur in his Wars, for should receive large Possessions and Rewards. Arthur having concluded this League, and being desirous to purge this Island of the Heathenish Saxons, he sent the Kings of Scotland and Pictland, requiring That for the Advancement of Christ's Religion, they

and owned, they should forthwith assemble their  
 and meet him at Tynmouth at a Day appointed,  
 they might join together and march against their  
 Enemies the Saxons. These two Kings pre-  
 consented to this so reasonable a Request, and  
 a few days meeting with the Britains; they pre-  
 marcht altogether against the Saxons, whom  
 understood were already in the Field under *Occa*  
 General, ready to receive them. Both Armies  
 finding each other, *Colgern* Duke of Northumber-  
 land up to the very Front of the *Picts* Army,  
 he severely reproached *Loth* and his Nobility  
 for Breach of Friendship with the Saxons, and  
 that he did not doubt but suddenly to see some  
 punishment fall upon them for their Treachery and  
 in thus joining with their former Enemies  
 their most trusty Friends and constant Allies.  
 The *Pictish* King being moved hereat, commanded  
 standards to advance; neither were the Saxons idle,  
 the Skirmish began; which *Arthur* perceiving,  
 led the Britains to engage, so that there im-  
 mediately followed a terrible Slaughter; the Scots in  
 their right Wing killing *Childrick*, an eminent Saxon  
 quickly discomfited them on that side; *Col-*  
*gern* earnestly desiring to be revenged of King *Loth*,  
 ran upon him with such violence that at the first  
 blow he threw him to the Ground; but instant-  
 ly *Pictish* Horsemen coming on one side of *Col-*  
*gern* quite through the Body; *Loth* soon recover-  
 ed himself, but *Colgern* being dead, his Men were  
 scattered, that they presently ran away;  
 perceiving the main Battle of the Saxons was  
 broken, pressed on so violently upon *Occa*,  
 who received a desperate Wound, he hardly es-  
 caped of the Battle; but being at length brought  
 to the side, he got into a Ship, and escaped into  
 Germany.



*Germany.* This Victory being thus obtained, the *Saxons* were forced to submit themselves to *Arthur*, who offered them Pardon as to Life and Goods, if they would turn Christians, and hereafter ingage against their Neighbours the *Scots*, and *Picts*; which if they would not do, he commanded them, that leaving their Arms and Goods behind, they should, upon Pain of Death, depart the Kingdom within fourteen Days. Hence many *Saxons* went over to *Germany*; others, willing to be Christians still remained, hoping for better Fortune. Several who continued after the Treaty was pointed, and refused to be Baptized, were put to Death according to the Proclamation, so that few were thought to profess the Christian Religion sincerely.

All things thus quietted in *Northumberland*, he repaired several Churches in *York* and other Places which had been ruined and defaced by the *Barbarous Infidels*. Next Year he had notice, that the *Saxons* who inhabited the Isle of *Wight*, joyned with those in *Kent*, had fallen upon the *Britains* on this side the *Thames*, killing and destroying a great Number of them; whereat being much moved, he marched toward *London* with his Forces, resolving to root out the East and South *Saxons*, since his Subjects could never be secure so long as that wicked Idolatry remained amongst them. In pursuance of this Expedition; *Eugenius* Nephew to King *Loth*, and *Modred* Son of King *Loth*, being their Champions. Then marching forward, he encamped in a Place near the *Thames*, and himself with some of the Nobles going to *London*, caused Prayers to be made to God three Days together for their good Success against the *Saxons*; on the fourth day Divine Service

obtained by the Bishop of London, and a Sermon,  
 given in the Market-place, he committed himself  
 to the whole Army to the Tuition and Protection  
 of Christ, and then issuing out of the City, he  
 exhorted his Soldiers to be of good Courage, since they  
 were to fight in a just Quarrel against Pagans, and  
 their inextinguishable Enemies of the Christian Faith.  
 Mordred, and Gawolan his Father in Law, march-  
 ed the Front with five thousand Horse; and be-  
 ing within five Miles of the Saxons Camp, there  
 sent Ambassadors to King Arthur, desiring him not  
 to proceed any further, since if he pleased they were  
 ready to depart the Land with their Goods and  
 move without further molesting the Britains ever  
 again. But Arthur would not consent hereto, neither  
 so much as allow them a Truce for three days,  
 which they earnestly desired; only he told him, that he  
 would not march above two Miles that day, so that if  
 they came again next Morning, he would in the mean  
 time consult with his Nobility and Captains, what An-  
 swer to give to their Request. Whilst the Britains  
 were thus busied about the News these Ambassadors  
 gave, the Saxons suddenly marching out of their  
 Camp, fell with much violence upon the Forces of  
 Mordred and Gawolan, of whom they killed a great  
 number in that surprize; though by their Exhor-  
 tation their Men made the utmost resistance so  
 that a Company could against the multitude of their  
 Enemies, by whom being at length oppressed they  
 were forced to fly, not resting till they came to the  
 rear of the Army; Mordred and Gawolan, by the help  
 of their Horses, made their escape without hurt, tho'  
 many of their Followers were killed in the Fight and  
 the Saxon Ambassadors being not yet gone out  
 of the Camp, where hereupon secured till the next  
 Morning.

Morning, and then sent back with this Answer, That the Britains were resolved for the future not to treat with any Messengers from the Saxons about Peace, since it is apparent they designed nothing but Treachery and Falsehood, having, contrary to the Laws of Arms, worthily fallen upon the British Forces, whilst the Ambassadors pretended to make an Accommodation; therefore they should expect nothing from Arthur but the utmost Revenge, and the most cruel severities in recompence of their wicked Infidelity. They soon received this Answer, but forty other principal Saxons arrived, who endeavoured to know what had happened over Night, laying all the blame upon some few rash heady Fellows, who knew nothing of the Proceedings of the Commanders of the Army, nor of their sending Ambassadors to them.

But Arthur suspecting this to be another Trick of the Saxons, commanded these Messengers as well as the former to be secured in the Main Tent; whilst he himself in the second Watch of Night marched privately against the Enemy, dividing his Army into three Parts; and having gone three Miles, they fell upon the Saxons Out-Guard, who were asleep, which caused such a tumult and confusion amongst them, one calling and crying upon another, that the most valiant amongst them were dismayed. Mordred desirous to revenge the Overthrow, fell in fiercely among them; but having by this time armed themselves, made a brave defence, defended themselves amidst the [Darts] Carriages, and thereby for a while stopt the progress of the Britains; others unable to resist, broke out of the Camp and fled; but being pursued by the British Horse, a great number perished in the next morning, choosing drowning rather than to fall into the hands of their merciless Adversaries, who that Day

arter. It was thought this bloody Battle, and a Slaughter of such a Multitude of Saxons, have utterly disabled them, that they should never have been troublesome to the Britains. Having thus vanquished his Enemies, dismiss his Ambassadors in his Camp, upon Condition they should return back to Germany; but suffered the meaner Saxons to remain still in the Land, and they would turn Christians, and pay a yearly Tribute. The Scots and Picts who had assisted him in War, he treated with much state and magnificence at London, giving them all possible Respect and Honour, and dismissing them with rich Presents and Rewards.

As is written of King Arthur, that in one Battle he slew the Saxons, with his own Sword named Caliburne, he slew above eight hundred of them, if it be true. In twelve set Battles, or Skirmishes, he is said to have returned Victory. The first was the slaughter of the Saxons; The Names of the Places are said to be, the first at the Mouth of the River Gléyn; the second, third, fourth, and fifth, near the River Douglas in Lenox; the sixth, near the River Bassus; the seventh, in the Wood Caliburne; the eighth, near the Castle of Guinica; the ninth, at Charlion in Wales; the tenth, by the Sea-side, in a place called Richwood; the eleventh, upon a Mountain named Aqued Cathergain; the twelfth, at Eathen-Hill.

All these Things were acted in Britain. Constantine King of Scotland, was murdered in his Bed-chamber, by the Treason of Donald, Governor of Scotland, in the twentieth Year of his Reign, and the Kingdom of Arthur's Dominion over Britain; after which succeeded Eugenius his Nephew. About this time Authors ascribe to Arthur the obtaining



of many glorious Victories against the *Irish*, *Danish*, *Norwegians*, and other Northern Nations; yea, affirm, that he subdued most part of *Germany*, *Low Countries*, *Normandy*, *France*, the *Romans*, the People of the East, the Credit whereof is very doubtful; only it is certain (as *Hector Boetius* affirms) that *Arthur* lived in the days of *Justinian* the Emperor, about which time the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Burgonians*, and *French*, invaded and ruined divers Parts of the *Roman Empire*; yet we find no mention of King *Arthur* acting any thing against them.

But notwithstanding his wonderful Achievements, it is related *Lucius Hiberius* the Roman Emperor demanded of him a Tribute for *Britain*; which he not only denied, but also threatned to have Tribute from *Rome*, as appears by his Letters to the Senate to this purpose: *Understand ye at Rome, that I am King Arthur of Britain, and that I will hold and shall hold, and at Rome hastily will I be to give you Truage (or Tribute) but to require Tribute of you, for Constantine who was Hellen's Son, and other of my Ancestors, conquered Rome, and they were Emperors; and what they had I hope to recover by God's Grace; and accordingly (saith the Story) he set forward against Lucius Hiberius, who with great Power and vain Confidence came marching against him, where, after a long and bloody Fight, the Romans were discomfited, their General killed, and his slain Body sent to the Senate for a Tribute for Britain.*

King *Arthur*, to increase the Courage of his Soldiers, is said to have instituted the Order of Knights of the Round Table, to which none were admitted, but such of the Nobility as were renowned for Virtue and Courage; they were

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Number of one hundred and fifty, the chiefest  
 them being Sir *Lancelot*, Sir *Tristram*, Sir *Lam-*  
*Sir Gawin*, and others. They were all record-  
 or Knights of great Renown; and had not King  
 ur's Valour been most transcendent, each of them  
 t have passed for no less than a Worthy. These  
 gs are related of him, of which the Reader  
 credit as much as he please. To pass therefore  
 e questionable Matters, let us proceed to what is  
 certain.

After the *Britains* were delivered from the Ter-  
 of the *Saxons*, and had for some time enjoyned  
 and Quietness, they grew Rich and Wealthy  
 then began to repent of the League they had  
 with *Loth* King of the *Picts*, whereby it was  
 ed that *Mordred* his Son should succeed, they  
 resolving that no Foreigner should Reign o-  
 them, and therefore addressing themselves una-  
 nously to King *Arthur*, they humbly beseech him,  
 he had no Sors, to nominate a Successor of their  
 Nation to govern them after his Decease; *Ar-*  
 finding it in vain to contradict this their Reso-  
 n, since they absolutely refused to be ruled by a  
 nger, advised them to find out one of the Blood-  
 al themselves, whom for his Wisdom, Valour,  
 Nobility they were willing should reign over  
 and he for his part promised to ratifie and con-  
 their Election. The Nobility and Commons  
 upon met together with great Joy, and at  
 th agreed upon *Constantine*, the Son of *Cador*,  
 e of *Cornwal*, a virtuous and comely young  
 leman, and endued with all Princely Qualities,  
 being brought by the Pears of the Realm into  
 Council-Chamber, and presented to *Arthur*, he  
 accepted their Choice, and forthwith caused  
*Constantine* to be proclaimed Heir Apparent to the  
 Crown,

Crown, by the Name of *Prince of Britain*; who being thus preferred, behaved himself with that celerity and Gallantry, that the *Britains* entertained a very high Opinion of his Worth and future Government.

Mean time *Loth*, King of the *Picts*, deceasing, *Mordred* his Son succeeded him; who hearing that *Constantine* was proclaimed Prince, was much disturbed, and sent Ambassadors to *Arthur* to complain, That contrary to the Honour of a King, he, by proclaiming *Constantine* his Heir, had broken the League between himself and his Father, and endeavoured to defeat him of his rightful Inheritance; desiring not so easily to consent to the Perswasions of the *Picts*, as thereby to violate the Laws both of God and Man; and admonishing him yet to observe the League which he had solemnly sworn to, and to persuade his Subjects to do the like, lest they should provoke the Wrath of Almighty God against him, who is a just Revenger of the Breach of all Oaths, Leagues and Covenants. To this Nobles of *Britain* answered, That the League concluded between *Arthur* and *Loth* endured but for their Lives, and was determined upon the Death of either of them, and therefore *Arthur* had done nothing but according to the Duty of a Prince, who tendered the Peace and Happiness of his Subjects, in providing one of their own Nation to succeed him, thereby to prevent the Realm from falling into the Hands of Strangers, which they could by no means prevent. Therefore if the *Picts* loved their Wealth and Security, it would be good for them to be contented with their present Bounds and Dominion; since if they should attempt to gain other Mens Estates and Territories, they would be forced in a short time to see the mischievous Consequences of such ill-advised Undertakings.

The Ambassadors of *Pitland* returning with this answer, the whole Nation were so stirr'd with In-ignation, that they resolv'd immediately to revenge their Wrongs by open War; but first they endeavour'd to procure the *Scots* to assist them, and sending Ambassadors to *Engenius* then King of *Scotland*, he readily agreed to their Requests, upon promise that some *Scotch* Rebels who fled to *Arthur*, were received by him, and likewise suffered to make roads into *Scotland*. *Arthur* having notice of these transactions, and War being proclaimed against him, first secured the Sea-Coasts with considerable Forces to prevent the Landing of the *Saxons*, if they should attempt it; and then marched with the rest of his Army as far as the River *Humber*, near the Bank whereof he pitcht his Tents (a place formerly fatal to the Overthrow of the *Britains*) expecting the *Picts* and *Picts*, who in a short time came up to them, and both Armies were in sight ready to engage each other, when certain Bishops of all the three Nations, coming to and fro, took great Pains to perswade the Kings to Peace and Concord, especially since what they were going to try with the Sword, and the loss of much Blood and many Lives, might as well be compos'd by an amicable and friendly Agreement; either could they better gratifie the *Saxons*, the common Enemies to the Christian Religion, than by slaying and destroying each other, to make way for them to conquer all together.

*Mordred* and *Engenius* were induc'd by these earnest Exhortations to refer the Differences to some indifferent Persons, and presently to lay down their Arms, upon assurance that the League with King *Arthur* should be faithfully observ'd. *Arthur* was also content for his part to have agreed thereto; but the *Britains*, especially the Kindred and Allies of



*Constantine*, utterly refused it, and gave diverse proachful Words to the Bishops for their unreasonable Interposing, since they were already ranged in battle, so that it might be doubted they designed to betray their Army to their Enemies, under pretence of an unprofitable Agreement. After this, both Parties engaged with great Fury; but the *Britains* had the disadvantage by the place where they stood, which was full of Mire, Bogs, and Mosses, that they could not advantageously defend themselves, nor offend their Enemies; yet the Battle continued a long time, till the slaughter of so many Men, that the River *Humber*, near which it was fought, grew red with Blood, and carried a multitude of dead Bodies into the Sea. In the heat of Fight, a subtle *Scot* cried out with a loud voice in the *British* Tongue, that *Arthur*, King of the most of his Nobility were slain, and it was thereupon in vain to resist any longer, or hope for Victory, but better for every Man to shift for himself, and endeavour to make his escape.

This News wonderfully incouraged the *Scots* and *Picts*; but the *Britains* were so much astonished at it, that the greatest part instantly fled away; and judging it only a crafty Device to discourage them, continued to make the utmost resistance, till they were over-powered, and almost every Man slain. This Victory was very hardly got, and cost more Lives than any other for many Years before; for the *Scots* and *Picts*, who won the Field, there killed above twenty thousand, together with *Mordred*, and abundance of the Nobility of both Nations; of the *Britains* and their Confederates, in the Fight and Pursuit, above thirty thousand fell, among them King *Arthur* himself, and *Gawan*, together with *Mordred*, who had such an intire Affection for his Lord and Master *Arthur*, that he

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tragiously on his side that Day against his own Brother *Mordred*. *Gawan* and most part of the *British* Nobility were likewise slain. Next day the Camp was plundered, and among other rich Spoils, *Guyniver*, King *Arthur's* Wife, with a great number of other Ladies and Gentlewomen, were taken Prisoners, though she and some others were afterwards redeemed upon Ransom. This bloody Battie was fought in the Year of our Lord, 154 the 26 Year of the Reign of King *Arthur*, and so much weakened both the *Picts*, and *Britains*, that they could not recover their Strength in many Years. The same Year many strange prodigies were seen: The Grass and Herbs in *Yorkshire* were stained with Blood; great *Camelin*, a Welshman, brought forth a Calf with two Heads; and another brought forth a Lamb of both Sexes; the Sun several Days appeared like Blood; the Sky was filled with bright Stars at Noon, divers Days together; in *Wales*, there was a Battle between the Crows and Ravens on one side, and the Ravens on the other, a great Slaughter, was made on each side.

The Body of this famous Worthy was buried at *Stonbury* in *Somersetshire*, in the Church-yard, and discovered in the Reign of King *Henry* the second, being informed by a *Welch* Minister, that could tell many Histories in *Welch*, of the Acts of the good King *Arthur*, declared that *Arthur's* Body was there buried, sixteen Foot deep, between two Pillars, lest his Enemies the *Saxons* should have found him. *Henry* ordered the place to be dug up; after they had digged up seven Foot, they found a mighty broad Stone with a leaden Cross fastened to that part which lay upward, with this Inscription, *Hic jacet, Sepultus, Henricus Rex Arthurus in Insula Avalonia; Here lieth the renowned King Arthur, in the Isle of Avalonia*: His Body was inclosed in a great Tree made hollow,

which being opened, his Bones appeared of a great bigness, his Shinbone reached about the of a very tall Man, his Skull was so large the place between his Eyes was a Span broad, in appeared some Signs of Wounds and Bruises. Body of his Wite *Gynever* was likewise buried him, the Hair of her Head was curiously plated, shined like burnisht Gold, but being toucht in ly fell to Dust: The Abbot, who by the Command searched for the Grave, removed their Bones to the great Church, and there layd them in a fair double Tomb of Marble, laying the Body of the King at the Head thereof, and the Queen's at the Feet, above six hundred Years they were first buried, and in the Year of our 1191. I shall conclude the Life of this w Prince with an Epitaph written in memory by *John Leland*, a Monk, in *Latin*, and translat in *English*. many Years since, by *Nicholas* R which you shall have in the Poetry of those Times

*Saxonicas toties qui fudit Marte cruento  
Turmas, & peperit spoliis subi nomen opimis, &c.*

Who vanquished the *Saxon* Troops  
With Battles bloody broils;  
And purchas'd to himself a Name.  
With warlike wealthy Spoils.

Who with his shivering shining Sword  
The *Picts* so oft dismay'd,  
And an unweildy servile Yoke  
On Necks of *Scots* hath laid.

Who *Frenchmen* putt with pride, and who  
The *Germans* fierce in fight

confited ; and beat the *Danes*  
With strong and martial Might.

of that murdering *Mordred* did  
The vital Breath expel ;  
That horrid cruel Monster great,  
That bloody Tyrant fell.

The lifeless *Arthur* lies intom'd  
Within this stately Hearse ;  
Famous for Strength and Chivalry,  
And 'gainst his Enemies fierce.

Of Glorious Acts and Victories  
Through all the World do fly,  
Whose most worthy Fame and Name  
Both reach the very Sky.

Before you noble Progeny  
Of *British* Line and Race,  
Nor forget your Emperor great  
Of thrice renowned Grace :

Place upon his sacred Tomb  
Your rose Garlands gay,  
Whose fragrant Smell may witness well  
Your Duties you display.



# Charles the Great,



**H**E well deserv'd the Name of Charlemagne,  
 That to such mighty Glory did attain;  
 Who all his Enemies having overcome,  
 Was own'd and crown'd Great Emperor of Rome;  
 Virtue and Valour he still mixt so well,  
 'Twas hard to say in which he did excel.  
 The Christians Faith he always did defend,  
 And against Tyrants did oft contend.  
 The Huns and Pagans too he conquered;  
 His Name alone fill'd them with fear and dread,  
 Yet all his Fury he laid by, if they  
 Would Idols leave, and the true God obey,

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THE ancient *French* Histories relate, That the original Habitation of this now potent Nation was in that part of *Germany* which lay nearest to, now called *France*; and having together with the *Romans* obtained a great Victory against the *Goths*, Enemies to the Empire in the Reign of *Vas- tinian*, they got possession of a great part of it as a fruit of their Conquest, which they held by their Sword, not doing any Homage for it but to their own Valour. *Pharamond* laid the first Stone in the Building of this great Monarchy; *Clodion* professed this Design; *Merovee* made it appear above ground; *Clovis* adding the Profession of Christ to his own and Predecessors Valour, so won the Hearts of the *Gauls*, the Natives of this Country, who were generally Christians, that he procured voluntary Obedience from them, and an assured Possession of his Conquests, uniting both Nations into one, and giving Law to the Conquered with such Wisdom and Moderation that the Name of *France* was generally derived in *Gaul*. The Race of *Pharamond* continued successively in *France* during the Reign of one and twenty Kings, for about one hundred and twenty years; at which time, nine or ten idle Kings (as the *French* History calls them) succeeding each other, the Kingdom was thereby reduced to a Multitude of Struggles and Inconveniences, which gave occasion to *Charles Martel* to lay the Foundation of a new Race of Kings from his own Posterity, who being first Mayor or Governour of the Palace, was chosen Prince of the *French*, and upon this account is reckoned the King of *France*; he was a Man of great Wisdom and Courage, and managed all Affairs of War and Peace during the Reigns of the three last Kings. At the time of *Thierry* the Second, the *Saracens* or *Moslems* issuing out of *Asia* into *Africa* and *Spain*, possessed these

themselves of many mighty King'doms and Pro-  
 under the Command of *Abderamen* their King,  
 afterward invaded *France* with an Army of four  
 hundred thousand Men; but by the admirable Cou-  
 rage and Valour of *Martel*, this vast multitude was  
 ly vanquished, three hundred seventy five thousand  
 Barbarians being slain in the Field, and their  
 found dead in a heap of Carcasses, not wounded  
 smothered by the Multitude that fled, the *French*  
 fifteen hundred, and among them many of  
 Nobility and Gentry. The Care and Toil of  
 Affairs, together with his Age, having much broken  
*Martel*; and the Weakness of *Childerick*, the last  
 of the first Race, giving him encouragement, he  
 solves so to dispose of Things as to leave the Kingdom  
 to his Children, and therefore observing that  
*derick* loved no Man, neither any Man him; and  
*Pepin*, his own Son, was belov'd of all, both for  
 own and *Martel's* sake, as the Protector of their Li-  
 ty, whereas *Childerick* did not regard the common Good  
 but spent his Time in folly and voluptuousness;  
*tel* therefore at his Death left *France* to the Govern-  
 ment of *Pepin*, whom he knew to be stout and  
 great Spirit. After his Death, the Friends of  
 proclaimed his Merits in all places; but Religion,  
 the Reverence and Devotion the *French* Nation  
 naturally bear to Kings, seemed to be insuperable Ob-  
 stacles to his Advancement to the Crown; *Childerick*  
 had already Reigned nine Years, only in appearance  
 under *Martel*, and four more under *Pepin*, who  
 remove the last Scruple, represented to the People  
 That their Allegiance was vowed to true Kings,  
 not to Kings in imagination and disguise; that  
 were sworn to maintain a religious, just, and  
 full, diligent, and active King, able to with-  
 stand their Enemies, to punish the Wicked, to defend

and to protect the Christian Law, according  
 to the express Words the *French* Kings are sworn to  
 their Coronation-Oath; why then should they  
 think themselves bound to a vicious King, who was  
 negligent and careless of himself and his Subjects,  
 since the Contract between them was limited, and  
 the *French* were only obliged to obey him, who be-  
 ing endued with many Royal Virtues, performs the  
 Office of a true King? These Reasons were plain, and  
 easily received by all Men, as absolutely necessary for  
 the common Good; tho' most of them who seemed  
 convinced, had an Eye to their particular Ad-  
 vantage by the favour of *Pepin*. As to the Scruple  
 of Religion, how they could be dispensed from their  
 Oath of Allegiance, *Pepin* assuring himself of good  
 friends at *Rome*, sends thither two Bishops to Pope  
*Gregory*, to represent to him the present State of  
 France; who being truly inform'd of the Weakness  
 of *Chilodrick*, who was hated and contemned of all  
 Men; and of the general Resolution of the *French* to  
 receive *Pepin*; but chiefly moved with hopes of great  
 Assistance from him against the *Lombards*, his capital  
 enemies; he discharged the *French* from their Oath  
 of Obedience to *Chilodrick*, and all his Race.  
 Being thus freed from their Allegiance, they as-  
 sembled the General Estates, where it was concluded,  
 that to avoid that Confusion in the Realm which  
 was apparently grown by the negligence of former  
 Kings, *Chilodrick* should be rejected, and *Pepin* cho-  
 sen; the one unworthy to reign by reason of his  
 Vices, and the other most worthy to be a King for  
 his royal Virtues; but lest the fundamental Law  
 of Succession should be directly infringed and bro-  
 ken, they derive the Race of *Pepin* from *Clevis* the  
 daughter of King of *France*, to whom he was acknowledged  
 as his Heir both by Succession and Virtue. The



Assembly hereupon commanded Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, to declare to Pepin, That in regard of Virtues and their future hope of his worthy Government, the French had, by a free and general Consensus elected him King. And in prosecution of this Decree Pepin was instantly crowned by the said Archbishop and then being raised upon a Target or Shield, he was carried about the Assembly, according to an ancient Ceremony of the French; and By Virtue of the said Decree, Childerick was deposed as unworthy of the Crown, and afterwards degraded, shaven, and confined to a Monastery, there to pass the remainder of his Days, This Pepin called the Short, the Twenty-third King of France, having reigned eighty Years with much Glory, and the great Love and Affection of his Subjects (the strongest Foundation on which a Prince can build his Authority) died in the Year 768.

After his Death the Estates of France being assembled, concluded to divide the Realm between his two Sons, Charles or Charlemagne the Elder, and Carloman the Younger; Charles being crowned at Worms and Carloman at Soissons. Writers have not set down the Bounds of their Dominions, since the Years after their Father's Death the whole Kingdom came to Charles; Brothers they were of different Humours, who by Equality of Power endangered the ruin of the Monarchy, had not divine Providence united it in the Person of this great Prince Charles he was indued with excellent Gifts both of Body and Mind, of a virtuous Conversation, and above all carefully educated in the Christian Religion, which he had much reverence all his Life; Charles was temperate, Equitable, and Just, in relieving the People, Fidelity to all, and Modesty in using Victories, were the admirable Effects of his Knowledge

as remarkable in him as in any Prince whatever ; naturally loved Learning and learned Men, having been instructed in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and likewise in Philosophy and the Mathematicks, which Sciences he termed his Pastimes, and the Companion of his Sword, wherewith he oft diverted himself. He took a delight in Poetry, as some of his writings witness ; but especially in Histories, where- in he was exceedingly well read ; in Arms his Father was his School-master, under whom he had great Commands, which he discharged with such Reputation that he well deserved the Name of *Great*, both for his Valour and Virtue ; there appeared in his Countenance a grave sweet Majesty, in Person he was Tall, Strong, and Patient of Labour, of clear Spirit, a sound Apprehension, Memory and Judgment, which never failed him in Difficulties ; agreeable to some, and pleasing to others, according to the occasion ; these Virtues gained him so much Repute that he was beloved, respected, and obeyed of all Men, and having received a great Kingdom from his Father, he enlarged it with wonderful Success. *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, and this *Great Charles*, being to have been raised up after each other to preserve the Christian Name amidst the Deluge of barbarous Nations, and the Ruin of the *Roman Empire*. *Caroloman* was exceeding jealous of his Brother's greatness, whom with Grief he saw honour'd, obey'd and beloved by all the *French*, which caused him to endeavour as much as possible to countermine his Designs, who had his Eye upon *Italy* as the most proper Theater for his Valour ; for after the Death of his Father, the Church of *Rome* fell into great Confusion, the Practices of *Didier*, King of *Lombardy*, who had corrupted some of the Clergy, caused *Constantine*,

*tine*, Brother to the Duke of *Nepes* (his Creature  
 trusty Friend) to be chosen Pope, and *Phillipicus*  
 ready elected to be violently deposed; the other Pa  
 resolving not to be imposed on by *Didier*, by com  
 Consent chuse *Stephen* the Third, a *Sicilian*, to  
 Popedom who resolves to call in the King of *France*  
 his Assistance, upon which *Charles* first sends two  
 Prelates to *Rome* to strengthen his Party, who un  
 mously confirm the Election of *Stephen*, and dep  
*Constantine* raised by force and disorder; though *Di*  
 resolved not to be controuled, yet cunningly diff  
 bling his Thoughts, he sends to congratulate the El  
 tion of *Stephen*, and renounces *Constantine*, and p  
 tending to desire the continuance of Friendship, p  
 poses to come to *Rome*, and confer with him in priv  
 The Pope, who only made use of the *French* for ne  
 sity, was easily perswaded by *Didier* to consent ther  
 who coming, makes many Protestations of Obedien  
*Paul Ephialte*, a *Græcian*, was then Governour  
*Rome* for the Emperor, whom *Didier* so corrupt  
 that having the Execution of Justice in his Hands,  
 causeth him to seize upon *Christopher* and *Sergius*,  
 Pope's two Secretaries, in the Presence of *Steph*  
 whom accused of supposed Crimes, he infamously ha  
 ed, their great Offence being for favouring the *French*  
 yea, he proceeded to banish all the Citizens of *R*  
 who were noted to be of the *French* Faction, resolv  
 to be Master of *Rome* in spite of the Pope. *Step*  
 observing the Falshood of the *Lombards*, flies again  
*Charlemagne* for help, who resolving to assist him, *D*  
*idier* had so wrought with *Caroloman* his Brother, t  
 he found means to hinder him, by raising a danger  
 War in *Guienne*.

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Though the Country of *Guienne* depended on the Crown of *France*, yet many Rebellions happened by the Practice of the Noblemen, who abusing the Bounty of the *French* Kings that allowed them their ancient Privileges, were ambitious to be absolute Sovereigns themselves, and to cast off the dependence upon *France*; *Hunalt* at this time was the principal Person in this Country, whom *Caroloman* finding to be very desirous of being a Duke, or Prince, resolves to imploy him against his Brother *Charles*; *Hunalt* not doubting but to have Credit enough with the People to make himself absolute, if he were favoured by one of the Kings of *France* against the other; *Guienne* was part of *Charlemagne's* Territories, against whom *Hunalt* designs to make open War; but though the Countenance of *Charoloman* might do much, yet the Wisdom and Courage of *Charles* prevailed more for understanding his Brother's Practices; he armed so suddenly, that he seized several great Towns, and thereby all the Country adjoining submitted to him. *Hunalt* finding himself prevented, fled to a Nobleman in that Country, called *Loup*, his faithful and affectionate Friend, to whom *Charles* instantly sends to deliver *Hunalt* into his Hands, as guilty of High Treason; who unable to resist, sends him back, with all his Family; to whom *Charles* graciously grants both Life and Liberty, and pardons *Loup*, and all that obeyed him, thereby ending a dangerous War without Blows.

*Caroloman* finding his Designs against his Brother unsuccessful, takes a Voyage to *Rome* under shew of Devotion, though intending other Matters; his Mother *Berthe* accompanying him, was honourably received by *Didier* King of the *Lombards*, who then concluded a Marriage between her Son *Charles* and

*Theodora*,

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*Theodora*, Daughter to *Didier*, one of the greatest enemies of his Son's good Fortune; yet *Charlemagne* to please his Mother, married this Wife, though soon after put her away, as disagreeable to his Honour and Affairs, and likewise on Suspicion of Intinency; so that what should have been a Cause of love, bred greater hate between these two Princes. *Caroloman* having effected nothing at *Rome*, only covering his malicious Jealousy, returns into *France* and soon after dies, in the Year of our Lord 811. *Charles* being now alone by his Brother's Death, quietly takes Possession of his Dominions, and marries *Hildegard*, Daughter of the Duke of *Saxony*, his own Subject, by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters.

*Caroloman's* Jealousy died not with him, for his Wife *Birthe* impatient of the Condition, retires with her two Sons to *Didier*, who contrived with his Widow to procure from *Adrian*, then Pope, a Confirmation of her Sons in the Town of *France*; which the Pope absolutely refused; at which time *Hildegard* forgetful of the Mercy of *Charles*, comes to *Didier*, by whom he is received and made General of his Arm against the Pope, for denying the King of *Lombardy's* Request; who having no other Weapon but Excommunication, implores the Aid of *Charles*, who first sends Ambassadors to *Didier*, requiring to restore what he had taken from the Pope, and suffer him to live in Peace; who insisting on his having the Children of *Caroloman* declared King of *France*; his Demands were thought so unreasonable, that the Treaty is broke off, and *Charles* instantly prepares for War, and in short time gives the *Lombards* two notable Defeats; and at length besieges *Pavia*, and all his Forces in *Pavia*, which was soon surrendered, and *Didier* falls into his Hands, who

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Prisoner to *Lyons*. and the Kingdom of the *Lombards* thereby utterly ruined ; during the Siege of *Paris* a Council was held at *Rome* by Pope *Adrain* in Honour of *Charlemagne*, and, for his Merits toward the Church, the Right to bestow all Benefices in *Christendom* was said to belong to him.

*Charlemagne* being returned into *France*, *Aldegise*, Son of *Didier*, endeavoured to disquit *Italy* by Aid of the Emperor *Constantine*. and the Practices of *Regand*, to whom *Charlmagne* had given *Friuli* ; all these Rebellions were soon suppress by the Force of the *French* Governors ; and *Regand* beheaded by the King's Command. the End of this War was the Beginning of another in *Germany*. whereof the *Saxons* were the chief Actors, with the assistance of some of their Neighbours ; this War continued thirty three Years at different times ; the *Saxons* in *Germany* were at this time subject to the Crown of *France*, under *Martel* and his Son ; and the desire of recovering their ancient Liberty, but especially of retaining their Pagan Constitution received from their Ancestors, was the Occasion of these tedious Troubles ; for *Charles*, desirous for the Christian Faith, endeavoured to persuade them to make profession thereof. Upon this Provocation of Religion, the *Saxons* made War eight times against him, especially when they found him absent elsewhere, and took *Strasburg*, and several Towns then in possession of the *French* ; whereupon *Charles*, calling a Parliament at *Worms*, levied a great Army, wherewith having vanquished the *Saxons* twice in one Month in the open Field, he reduced them to their ancient Obedience, yet used his Victory with much Modesty and Wisdom, designing to shew his Power than his Justice. The Commander among them was one *Widichind*, who

who being by *Charles* perswaded without any violence to imbrace the Christian Religion, by his means the greatest part of the *Saxons* were brought to the knowledge of the true God, and into Obedience to the *French* Monarch.

After this, the Zeal for Religion gave some colour of necessity to the heroical Desire of *Charlemagne* to enlarge his Dominions by making War on the *Saracens*, or *Moors* in *Spain*, who had conquered a great Part thereof, which they divided into distinct Kingdoms; yet all these petty Kings resolved to unite against *Charles* their common Enemy, and to prevent all his Designs, they caused one of their Kings, called *Idbunala*, to insinuate into the Friendship; and *Charlemagne* pushed on both by him and *Alphonso* (surnamed the Chaste) King of *Narbonne*, and well affected thereto himself, he brings his Army into *Spain*, and took the Cities of *Pampelonne*, *Saragosa*, plundering them, and putting all the *Saracens* to the Sword. Encouraged by this Success, he marches on, relying on his usual Fortune; the small Towns in the Way, terrified by their Example, yielding upon Composition; and then giving power to his Army to be commanded by *Milon* his Brother. By Law, it happened that near *Bayonne*, *Aigoland*, a *Saracen* King, took him at such Advantage that he defeated him with the loss of forty thousand Men, *Milon* himself being slain. *Aigoland* elevated with Victory, and *Charles* being far off, he marches into *Gascoign*, and besieges *Agon*, to draw him from the defence of his own Country; who doubting the Fidelity of the *Gascoigns*, makes a speedy return, so tired that the Troops were altogether unable; which *Aigoland* being sensible of, sends a Proposal, That to prevent Bloodshed, and the unnecessary destruction of Mankind, and since he under-

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Charles would make Peace with them if they embrace the Christian Religion, he desired the of the true Faith might be made only by some Troops, protesting to yield to that Religion which overcome in the Combate. The Condition was set by Charles, and the Christian Troops vanquish'd the Saracens; Aigoland hereupon declares himself openly a Christian, but intended nothing less, and on this occasion to break the Treaty; he finds his at his Table eating with the Chief of his Followers (for Kings used not then to eat alone) and sees poor Men in very ragged Cloaths near the Noble's Table, and demanding who those miserable creatures were that fed by themselves, was told, They were the Messengers of God; who replied, Sure your Majesty is very poor himself, since his Messengers are so mean and contemptible; and thereupon takes occasion to retire.

Charlemagne resolving to be revenged for this boldness of the Saracens, raises an Army of an hundred and thirty thousand Men; wherewith he defeated Aigoland's Forces at Pampelonn, and carried off the Head of this prophane King as a Trophy of Victory; and afterwards utterly defeated the remainder of his Forces. The Saracens again mustered a new Army, Rowland, Nephew to Charles, was sent against them with only twenty thousand Men, and being suddenly set upon in his Passage over the Pyrenean Mounttins, he is over-powered with Numbers, and retiring himself apart for some refreshment, he there perishes for Thirst, by reason of the long and painful Combate he had endured; yet notwithstanding his Revenge, for he killed Marselilles one of the Kings with his own Hand. Charlemagne advised of this unexpected Loss, returns suddenly, and takes Revenge on the Saracens, killing a vast Number.



Number of them, and building Tombs for *Rome*  
and these other valiant Commanders who died  
Bed of Honour; and his other urgent Affairs  
*France* requiring his Presence, he returned thither  
that the War in *Spain* ended with little Success, he  
disturbed *Charles* at divers times for fourteen  
past.

At his return from *Spain*, *Charlemagne* finds on to exercise his Valour first in *Italy*, where Al the Son of *Didier* again attempted to settle himself, but was soon suppressed with much loss to the *barbarous* Rebels. The like occasion bred a War in *many*; for King *Tasilon*, Son-in-Law to *Didier*, his Wife's Persuasions endeavours to shake off the Yoke, and flies to Arms, ingaging the *Huns* and other Nations, against *Charlemagne*; who subdued them with such happy Success, that *Tasilon* vanquished, and found guilty of Treason and Rebellion, was, according to the *Salique* Law, demned to lose his Estate, whereby the Kingdom of *Bavaria* ended, and was incorporated into the Crown of *France*. The *Huns*, (from whom the *Hungarians* are derived) together with the *Danes*, *Westphalians* and divers other Nations who were united in War against *Charles*, were all brought under Obedience, their Countries containing *Hungary*, *Jachia*, *Bohemia*, *Transilvania*, *Denmark*, and *Poland*; thus the *French* Monarchy grew great by the Valour of *Charlemagne*; *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Hungary*, made the *Roman* Empire in the West, and *Charles* being Master of these godly Provinces, was in effect Emperor thereof, and wanted no Title, which he obtained by this means.

Leo being then Pope of Rome, a strange Sedition was raised against him by *Silvester* and *Campul*, of great Credit in the Court of Rome, who in

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Proceſſion ſeize upon the Pope before St. Lau-  
 Church, they ſtrip him of his pontifical Robes,  
 him to the Ground, tread him under their Feet,  
 his Face with their Fiſts, and having drawn him  
 iniouſly through the Dirt, they throw him into  
 ; but he continued not long there, being freed  
 room of his Chamber, and recovering St. Peter's  
 ch, he intreats *Vingise*, Duke of *Spoleto*, to free  
 from his miserable Captivity, who preſently  
 ing to *Rome*, carried him thence to *Spoleto*;  
 whence he goes with all ſpeed to *France* to *Char-*  
 whom he found ingaged in many Troubles, who  
 neglected all other Affairs to aſſiſt *Leo* in this his  
 Neceſſity; and marching to *Rome* with a potent  
 he ſpeedily pacifies all Diſturbances, and pun-  
 the Pope's Enemies according to Law; *Leo* being  
 put into poſſeſſion of his Sovereignty, declares  
 to be Emperor of the Weſt, which with the  
 his Blood loſt in oppoſing the furious Incurſion  
 rous Nations he had valiantly gotten poſſeſſion  
 accordingly crowns him Emperor with the  
 ſent of the Roman People, who aſſiſted at his  
 ion, crying with one general Voice, *All Happi-*  
*ing Life and Victory* to Charles Auguſtus, crown-  
*great and peaceable Emperor of the Romans,*  
*Happy and Victorious*: This was performed in  
 of our Lord 800, *Italy* having for thirty Years  
 ſuffered horrible Confuſions, without Emperor,  
 Laws, and without Order.  
 Seat of the Roman Empire, ſince *Constantine*  
 at, remained at *Conſtantinople*, a City of *Thrace*,  
 at for the Guard of the Eaſtern Provin-  
 the Weſt being full of Strangers, who having  
 the Roman Name and Authority, the Force  
 Empire remained in the Eaſt, where the State  
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was in a strange Confusion by fatal Differences; Constantine, Son to Leo the Fourth, was then Emperor who (together with the Empire) was goverred in his Infancy by Irene his Mother; at this time there was great Division in the East about Images, which had already continued eighty Years; the Bishops were needs bring them into the Christian Church, but were always opposed by Constantine's Predecessors; but the Empress having assembled a Council at Nice, in which there decreed by her Consent and earnest Desire, that Images should be planted in Christian Churches as a Devotion; Charlemagne did not approve of this decree, but writ or caused to be written, a small Treatise against this Council, to be seen at this Day, called, A Treatise of Charlemagne's touching Images against the Greek Synod.

The present Emperor Constantine retained theeditary Hatred of his Father and Grand-Father against them, so that being now of Age, and in possession of the Empire, he disannulled all those Decrees, and caused Images in all places to be brought down, yet he still shewed respect to his Mother, following her great part of her former Authority, which occasioned an horrible Tragedy to follow, being enraged both for his crossing her new Opinion about Images, and for the loss of part of her Power, she resolves to dispossess him of the Empire; and having corrupted the chief Officers with her Son's money, she seized on him, put out his Eyes, sent him into Banishment, where he soon after died for want of food, and took possession of the Empire for herself.

These unnatural Tragedies were acted in the while Charlemagne, by his great Valour, erected the Empire in the West; after Constantine's Death, he sent to Charles to excuse herself, disowning the matter, and charging it on some who had de-

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out her Command; and likewise treated with  
 about Marrying her, his Empress being lately dead,  
 willing to consent he should be declared Emperor of  
 East, and that she would resign up all her Power to  
 but *Charlmagne* would not accept thereof. The  
 People after this, had such a publick  
 of her, the Murtherefs of her own Child,  
 having suffered her three Years, *Nicephorus*, a  
 man in *Greece*, assisted by the chief of the  
 and with the Consent of the People, makes  
 himself Emperor, and only banishes *Irene*. He after-  
 treats and compounds with *Charles*, that the  
 of the East continuing under his Command,  
 the West should remain to *Charlmagne*; which  
 confirm'd by the general Assent of the *Greeks*,  
 Empire was divided into the East and West; that  
 West begun with *Charlmagne*, and remained  
 Family while they continued Virtuous, and was  
 ward removed to the Prince of *Germany*, who  
 acknowledged the *German* Original of *Charlmagne*,  
 born at *Worms*, crowned at *Spire*, and buried  
 all Cities of *Germany*.  
 He lived fifteen Years after he had united the  
 Empire to the *French* Monarchy; *Grimald* Duke  
 afterward endeavoured to disturb *Italy*  
 the *Lombards*, but was timely prevented, and at  
 the same time the War in *Saxony* was renewed,  
 always prone to Rebellion, and likewise that of  
 the *Huns*, *Bohemians*, *Sclavonians*, and *Sara-*  
 and likewise a dangerous War against the *Vene-*  
 by whom the Emperor and his *Frenchmen* recei-  
 severe check, and had reason to glory, that al-  
 all the People of *Italy* subdued by *Charlmagne*,  
 remained unvanquished, and were able to oppose  
 against him. At length all things being  
 and *Charles* finding himself old and broken  
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with Cares, and that his three Sons were Wise, Liant, and Obedient, he resolved to divide his Empire amongst them; to *Pepin* he gave *Italy*; to *Charles* *Germany* and the Neighbouring Countries; keeping *Lewis*, his eldest Son, at home to inherit the Kingdom of *France*; but in a short time after, his two Sons *Charles* and *Pepin*, the best supports of the Empire, true Inheritors of their Father's Valour, both leaving *Lewis* their Brother with large Territories, mean Virtues, to succeed in so great an Estate. *Charles* seeming hereby deprived of his two Arms, his Enemies the *Saracens* in *Spain*, and the *Slavonian Normans* in the North, rose in Rebellion against him; but as old and broken as he was, he vanisht them and reduced them again to Obedience. And his Affairs being thereby again settled, his Mind now worn with the Toils and Difficulties of his whole Life, required nothing but rest; and being well instructed in Religion, and knowing how necessary it was that those who taught others should be well qualified themselves, both in Doctrine and Manners, he called five Councils for Reforming and Governing the Church, and like a great Council at *Frankford* of the Bishops of *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, which he himself honoured with his Presence, where by general Consent, the false Synod of the *Greeks*, untruly called *The Seventh*, was condemned and rejected by all the Bishops, who subscribed to the Condemnation. After this, a new Accusation called *Charles* again to Arms: *Alphonso* King of *Narbonne* (surnamed the *Chaste* for his singular Temperance) sends to him, that now there was opportunity to drive the *Saracens* out of *Spain*; *Charles* extreemly desirous to finish this Work, raises an Army, and marches thither; but though *Alphonso* meant sincerely, the Nobles of his Court (who feared the Forces of *Charles* less than the *Saracens*, doubting to be deprived of

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ernments by a new Master) created so many Difficulties and Dangers, that he was obliged to return to France without acting any thing considerable, and concluded all his Enterprizes, imbracing the care of Religion as a Subject only fit for the Remainder of his Days; he was sixty-eight Years old when he left the Empire, and spent three whole Years in his Cloister, reading the Bible, and the Books of *St. Augustine*, whom he admired above all the Doctors of the Church; he retired at *Paris* to have frequent Conference with the learned Men, and enriched with great Privileges. Thus *Char'magne* spent three Years happily, only in the care of his Soul, leaving an excellent Example to Kings to moderate their Greatness with Piety, and in the full Enjoyment of temporal Things not to forget their final, nor their Departure out of this Life; then approaching the time of his Death, he made his Will, leaving his Son sole Heir of his mighty Dominions, and obliging him to be crowned by the general Consent of all Estates, where himself being present, after having made a long and fervent Prayer prostrate before God, his dear *Lewis*, he put the Crown upon his Head, and said thus to him:

*Dear Son, it is to Day that I die to the Empire of this World, and that Heaven seems to make me be born again in your Person; if you will Reign happily, fear God who is the Foundation of Empires, and the Sovereign Father of all Dominions; keep his Commandments, because they are to be observed with inviolable Fidelity; use the Care and Protection of Religion and God's Church with your Hands, love your Sisters, render your self good and officious to your Kindred, honour God's Ministers, love tenderly your Subjects as your Children, and be continually the Comforter and Protector of the Poor; chase away Vicious, and recompence Men of Merit; establish*

Governors, Judges, and Officers, that are capable, and without reproach; and when you have chosen them, do not deprive them of their Charge without very just Cause. Serve first of all for an Example to all the World, and lead before God and Man an irreproachable Life.

After this Action, he survived about a Year long employed in all kind of religious Exercises; and then falling sick, continued so only eight Days, and died the 71st Year of his Age, and the 47th of his Reign including the 15 Years of his Empire, and in the Year of our Lord 814. His Corps was exposed in public clothed like a King with a Sword, and the Gospel by him, which he had so gloriously defended. He was buried with a stately Magnificence, in the Church at Aix, in a Chappel himself had built. He was one of the greatest Princes of the Age: His Virtue may be a Pattern for Princes, and his Fortune the Subject of our Wishes. The Greatness of his Monarchy is admirable for he quietly enjoyed all France, Germany, most part of Hungary, all Italy, and part of Spain; yet his Qualities were greater than his Empire, his Clemency, Wisdom, Courage, Learning (even in the Holy Scriptures) his Vigilance, Magnanimity, and singular Conduct, deserve immortal praise. He was universally Lamented all the World, as the Father of the Universe, the singular Ornament of Christianity, and truly merited the Name of one of the Worthies of the World.

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# Godfrey of Boloigne.



**G**ODFREY a Worthys Name doth well deserve  
When for his Valour, All might wish to serve  
For recovery of the Holy Land;  
The Turks and Infidels did oft withstand;  
Whereby at length he won Jerusalem,  
That had a long time been enslav'd by them.  
Which he so much Courage made appear,  
The Christian Princes with one Voice declare,  
That he alone shall be Jerusalem's King,  
And the richest Spoils they freely to him bring.  
His Honour, all Men since, him justly give,  
And among the Great his Fame shall ever live.



## Godfrey of Boloigne,

**A**BOUT the Year of our Lord 637, the *Arabs* and *Saracens*, under their Caliphs the Successors of *Mahomet*, conquered all upper *Asia* and *Egypt*, did likewise possess *Palestine* or the *Holy Land*; and which, the *Turks* seizing on it, did by their Re-establish a new Empire in *Asia*, being originally descended from that part of *Sarmatia* in *Asia* which lies between Mount *Caucasus*, the River *Tanais*, the Lake *Meotis*, and the *Caspian Sea*; who disliking their Habitations, divided themselves to search for new Countries, and advanced by degrees Westward to the Banks of the River *Danubius*; reducing likewise the Empire of *Persia*, and many other large Kingdoms and Provinces. *Palestine* and the City of *Jerusalem* growing under *Turks* Servitude, several Christian Princes were inflamed by the Zeal of those Times to undertake Conquest and Deliverance of the *Holy Land*, being much incited thereto by the warm Sollicitations of *Peter*, a *French* Hermit, who going among a great number of Pilgrims which continually resorted thither from all the Western parts of the World, arrived there about the Year 1093, and being of a brisk Temper, was informed by the Patriarch *Simeon* of the miserable Slavery of those Countries, who thereupon resolved to make it his Business to engage the Christian Princes to unite for their Deliverance, having received Letters from the Patriarch according to his own Desire to that Purpose, and then imbarquing in the first Ship, in a few Days he safely arrived at the Port of *Bari*, from whence he proceeds to the Court of the then Pope *Urban* the second, a *Frenchman*, and having delivered him the Letters from the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, gave him a full Account of his Commission; the Pope allowed him a favourable Reception, and being better well affected to the Business, he told *Peter*, that he would employ all the Power he had in Heaven and Earth, his

th, his Forces, his Revenue, his Reputation, and his pontifical Authority, to form a *Holy League* of the Western Princes for opposing the Infidels who cruelly tyrannized over the Christians of the East; wishing *Peter* in the mean time to endeavour to dispose of the Minds of the People in all the Countries of *Europe*, publishing to them what he had with so much Zeal and Passion related to him.

*Peter*, by the Pope's Command, applied himself to this War in all Places; and in less than one Year, by travelling and preaching with most of the Princes and People of Christendom, he engaged them with a vehement Desire to desire the consummating this League, and to have a share in the Glory of redeeming the *Holy Land*. *Urban* having Information of the Success of this wondrous Man, and being at the same time sollicitous thereto by *Alexis Comenius* the Greek Emperor, he thereupon summons a Council at *Placentia*, where a Proposal met with general Approbation, that the Pope should over-joyed thereat, cried out, *It is the Will of God*, which Words being spoken by him with great Energy of Spirit, they were after ordered to be the Motto which should be wrought in the Colours and Standards of the Army, and which the Captains and Soldiers should make use of in their Combates against their Enemies, and that they should all likewise wear a Red Cross upon their Right Shoulders, to declare that they had the Honour to serve under him who had overcome all the Enemies of the Cross.

In the Year 1096, several Christian Princes had accordingly engaged themselves in this War, the chief whereof were, *Hugh* the Great Earl of *Vermandois*, and his Brother to *Philip* the first King of *France*, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, Son to King *William* the Conqueror, the Earl of *Flanders*, *Raymond* Earl of *Tholouse*, *St. Giles*, *Godfrey* of *Bologne* Duke of *Lorraine*,

with his Brother *Baldwin* and *Eustace*, *Stephen* Earl of *Chartres* and *Blois*, *Hugh* Earl of *St. Paul*, with a great Number of other Lords and Persons of Quality. The first of these Princes who advanced with his Troops towards *Constantinople*, was the famous *Godfrey of Boloigne*; he was the Son of *Eustace* second Earl of *Boloigne*, and *Ida* the Sister of *Godfrey of Bossu*, Earl of *Ardenna*, *Boloigne* and *Vendun*, and Duke of *Lower Lorrain* and *Brabant*; and from him in a Lineal Descent are derived all the Princes of that fair Duke of *Lorrain*. *Godfrey of Bossu* having no Children made him his Heir, and gave him the Earldom of *Boloigne*, which occasioned him to have that Surname, who by his heroick Actions hath rendered himself one of the Worthies of the World; he was naturally inclined to all sorts of Virtue, much whereof was owing to his happy Education under the exact care of a wise Father, and a Mother of extraordinary Merit, who, with a diligent unusual to her Sex, had her Children studied, and therefore infused into him all sorts of curious Learning; and is said to have predicted the future Greatness of her three Sons; for one Day the Earl her Husband demanded of her what she hid in her Lap, being playing with her Children, she very seriously answered, that she had there three great Princes, one Duke, one King, and one Earl, which was afterwards verified in the admirable Fortunes of these three Princes, for *Godfrey* was Duke of *Lorrain* and King of *Jerusalem*; *Baldwin* was King of the same Realm after *Godfrey*, and Prince of *Edessa*; and *Eustace*, whom some say was the elder Brother, was Earl of *Boloigne* after the Death of his Father: He likewise related, that she had a strange Dream before the Birth of Prince *Godfrey*, for the Sun seemed to descend from the Sky and fall into her Lap, and she saw her little Son sitting on a Throne in the midst thereof.

but this is certain, that she used to relate with much pleasure, after the glorious Success her Sons had in the *Holy-War*, that long before there was any discourse thereof, Prince *Godfrey* used to say, *That he would one Day take a Voyage to Jerusalem, not for Devotion only as a Pilgrim, but as a Captain and Conqueror at the Head of an Army, to chase the wicked Infidels from that Holy Place.*

After his Uncle's Death, the Emperor *Henry* the fourth pretending that the Dutchy of the lower *Lor.* *Lorraine*, for want of Heirs Male, devolved to him, conferred it on his Son *Conrade*, leaving *Godfrey* nothing there but the Marquisate of *Antwerp*; and on the other side, *Albert* Earl of *Namar*, his Kinsman, and the Bishop of *Verdun*, so that before he was seventeen Years of Age he was compelled to an early Valour for recovering his Right; which he did by vanquishing their joint Forces, and conquering Earl *Albert* in a single Combate; and then he assisted the Emperor *Henry* in his Wars in *Italy* and *Germany*, though he had injuriously dealt with him, who was at length so much overcome by his extraordinary Merit, and the considerable Services he had performed, that he again put him into possession of *Lorraine*, his Mother's Inheritance, which he had detained from him thirteen Years; and likewise gave him his Sister *Adelaida* in Marriage.

*Godfrey's* Affairs being in so good a Posture, the Voyage for the *Holy-Land* was proclaimed; which he embraced with such earnestness and generosity, that he sold almost all his Estate to the Bishops of *Leige* and *Verdun* to raise Forces, so that by an odd Adventure the Princes impoverished themselves to serve *Jesus Christ*, and the Priests enriched themselves with the spoils of these temporal Princes, chusing rather to make use of that Money (which like them they should have



employed in this holy Expedition) to advance their present Fortunes, which they saw these Princes generously part with for the Love of God. Godfrey being hereby provided to raise Soldiers, his Fame and Reputation soon furnished him with military Men from all parts, many Princes and Gentlemen, also his Friends serving under him as Volunteers; he was now about thirty five Years old, and so excellently qualified both in Person and Mind for a Captain and a Soldier, that he obtained an absolute Empire over those Spirits who voluntarily submitted to his Conduct. But Peter the Hermit addressing himself to him, Godfrey perceived he should be clogged with a Multitude of unprofitable People who followed that Priest, and were more likely to cause a Famine than give any real Assistance, he ordered that they should march under their own Leader; and Peter being a Gentleman, who before turning Hermit had born Arms, the desire of Glory induced him to believe that he might lawfully undertake such a military Command without affronting the Order of Priesthood, or embracing the World which he had renounced; but he soon found by woful Experience what it was to exceed the Bounds of his Profession for his Soldiers in the March living upon free Quarter were most of them knockt on the Head by the Infidels before they got to Constantinople.

In August 1096, Godfrey with an Army of ten thousand Horse, and seventy thousand Foot well appointed and attended with many Princes and Nobles of the first Quality, marched into Germany, and passing over the vast Countries of Bulgaria, he at length arrived at Philipolis in Thracia, where some Differences with the Greek Emperor being composed, he at length came to Constantinople, whither the rest of the Christian Princes and their Forces followed soon after.

as resolved first to besiege *Nice*, the capital City of *Asiabina*; and Duke *Godfrey* advancing before as far as *Nicomedia*, and having levelled the Ways over the Mountains from that Town to *Nice*, they invested that place. May 16. *Godfrey* with his Brother *Baldwin* took the Right-hand over against the principal Gate of the City, where it was most strongly Fortified; May 17. a general Assault was given upon several Quarters at once, and the Combat was continued all Day till night parted them, and the next Morning again renewed with extraordinary Fury, though without effect, the Besieged being not only gallant Men, but in hourly expectation of relief from *Soliman* the Turkish Emperor, to whom they had dispatcht an Express to inform of their Condition, and the Sultan's Letter in answer to them, whereby he assured them of certain relief the next Morning, being intercepted by the Christians, they accordingly made Provision to receive them; the *Turks* early in the Morning descended from the Mountains, and dividing into two great Bodies, one of them assaulted *Godfrey's* Quarter which lay next that of *Raymond* Earl of *Flanders*, but were repulsed by both these Princes with so much Vigour, that they were presently put into disorder, and forced to a flight; yet the Besieged continued to make an obstinate Defence, among whom there was one valiant Knight, who for his great Bulk and extraordinary Strength seemed a Giant that defended out of the Towers which were assaulted by Count *Raymond*; he had been often repulsed, but still renewed the Attack, making terrible havoc among the Christians, and intolerably insulting those who fell under his Arms, and exposing himself naked to a vast number of Arrows that were shot at him, he with both his Hands fell to throwing down stones of a prodigious Bigness upon those who attempted

red to undermine the Wall, though he had about twenty Arrows sticking in his Breast, and looked as if he were bristled with them; *Godfrey* coming from his own Quarter, and unable to endure this Insolence of a Barbarian, with a well placed Arrow shot him through the very Heart, and tumbled him dead into the Ditch; thus the bravest Man of the *Turks* seemed to stay to receive an honourable Death from the Hand of the gallantest of the Christians; soon after *Solyman* having made another fruitless Attempt to relieve them, the Besieged delivered up the City by Treaty to the Christians.

The Princes, not to lose the Season of the Year, marched immediately from thence toward *Syria*, and for the conveniency of Forrage they separated into two Bodies; that parted under the Earl of *Flanders* and the Duke of *Normandy*; taking the Left, and *Godfrey* the Right Hand, but yet without distancing the Armies above two Miles asunder; the Duke of *Normandy* had just marched far, when they had notice that *Solyman* with three hundred and sixty thousand *Turks* and *Persians* intended to surprize and surround the Christians the next Morning; who instantly sent to advertise *Godfrey* of their Danger, who again joining the Army, the Princes encouraged their Soldiers, telling them That they were the same Enemies they had oft before vanquished at *Nice*, and that in fighting valiantly against these wicked Infidels, if they died they might be certain of eternal Happiness; and then drawing their Swords they cried out, It is the Will of God; with these Words the whole Army repeated with such a tremendous Harmony, the Valleys, Rocks, and Mountains resounded with the dreadful Eccho; and thereupon, proceeding engaging, by the Conduct of *Godfrey* and *Raynbro*, who ran full speed upon the *Turks* with their Euro-

Lances, with plates to the Mar, and hand, fear themselves to fight the whole general Victory, Plunder, then march in resistance, age.

Whilst such Tolls have been redounded Prince, and self, which dangerous horseback who cried ing to the ived it was running to save ous and on him, harity, sp and toward with inflam ws of raising self upon word, and

Lances, which they had neither Shields nor Breast-plates to oppose, they were overthrown Horse and Man, and the *Arabs* not enduring a charge hand to hand, fearing to be surrounded, began to betake themselves to flight, which caused such fear and disorder in the whole Army, that it put them in a Moment to a general Rout, and the Christians obtained a compleat Victory, with a prodigious quantity of Booty and Plunder, which they found in the *Turkish* Camp, and then marching forward *Syria*, they arrived about *Antioch* in *Pisidia*, which surrendred to them without resistance, as did most of the other Cities in their Passage.

Whilst the Army refreshed themselves in *Pisidia*, after such Tolls and Hardships, Prince *Godfrey* had like to have been lost by a strange Accident, which however redounded in conclusion much to the Honour of this Prince, advancing his Reputation, Courage and Nobleness, which appeared even to Admiration upon this dangerous Occasion; for one Day entering alone on Horseback into a Wood, he heard the Voice of a Man who cried out for help with all his Power, and advancing to the Place from whence the Noise came, he perceived it was a poor Soldier, who coming to cut Wood was running almost quite out of Breath round a great tree to save himself from the merciless Jaws of a monstrous and furious Bear, which was just ready to seize upon him; *Godfrey* transported with Courage and Charity, spurred on his Horse with his Sword in his hand toward the cruel Beast, who forsaking the Soldier with inflamed Eyes, gaping Jaws, and the terrible claws of his two fore-Paws, advanced toward him, and raising herself upon her hinder Feet to throw herself upon the Horse, she was affrighted with the sword, and to avoid the blow fell sideling, but so that



the Horse and Man fell over her, and she caught hold of the Duke's Coat to draw him toward her; but Godfrey nimbly recovering his fall, and seizing on her left Paw, which she thrust out to lay hold of him, he ran his Sword up to the Hilt in the Belly of this monstrous Enemy, when one of his Gentlemen coming in at the noise, dispatched the Beast already overthrown with the terrible Blow she had received. But Godfrey in drawing his Sword from between his Legs after his Fall, having given himself a cruel Wound in his Thigh, which during the heat of the Combate he did not perceive, he had lost so much Blood, that after he began to cool, he suddenly sunk down in a Swoon. This Accident, though it proved not dangerous, spread a mighty Consternation through the whole Army, as if all had been lost; so much Confidence and Authority they placed in his Valour and Judgment, especially since the last Battle where he gained the Christians a glorious Victory out of the Hands of the Infidels, who were just ready to ruin them.

The Christians having conquered *Cilicia*, and great part of *Armenia*, they next besieged the City of *Antioch*, and having lain some time before it, two Fleets from *Genoa* and *Pisa* arrived very fortunately at the Port of *St. Simeon* with all sorts of Provisions, who were very welcome after a five Month's Siege; News whereof no sooner arrived at the Camp, the Soldiers ran thither in Shoals to furnish themselves with what they wanted. The *Turks*, who continually watched for all Advantages, laid an Ambuscade of four thousand Men that secretly sallied out of the Town, who meeting with the Soldiers in their return with Order of Arms, but only their Swords, and loaded with Provisions, they fell upon them, and obliged them

to fly to the Mountains, leaving all their Provisions, and a thousand of their Companions dead upon the place.

Godfrey soon advertized of this Disaster, took a strong Party, resolving immediately to charge the *Turks*, wherein he doubted not to find in sufficient disorder upon the day of their Victory; the Governour of *Antioch* having from one of the Towers of his Castle observed this Motion of the Christians, was in much Pain for the return of his Men, and therefore commanded the greatest Part of his Army to sally out of the City for their relief; Godfrey marched on slowly, having notice that the Conquerors, having joined the Troop of the Town, drew near laden with their Booty, then drawing his Sword and turning to his Men, after he had spelt fiercely toward the Enemy, he cried, *Follow me, this is the Will of God*; ordering them only to use their Swords, without either Lances or Arrows, so that with their Swords drawn and their Bucklers they made a kind of Pent-house against the Arrows of the *Turks*, who being thereby put out of their usual Way of fighting, the service of their Bows being taken away from them, they presently recoiled upon their Assistants, being incumbered with Spoils, the Christians fell in the midst of them, and on all Hands made a most terrible Slaughter of these miserable Wretches, so that they were totally routed, some flying to the Mountains, others toward the City, not dreaming that the Gate was shut against them; Godfrey to prevent their returning into the Town, flew like Lightning among his enemies; there was no blow of his terrible Sword which drew not a dreadful Death with it, so that that he filled all with Horror, Blood, and Terror, which way soever he turned himself; and the other

other Princes finding the Enemies stoppt by Godfrey's Squadron, made a most woful Destruction among them; and their lamentable Crits at length obliged the Governor to open the Gates, and receive the small remainder into *Antioch*.

One of the principal *Turks*, of a Stature much exceeding others, transported with Fury to observe that *Godfrey* killed all who came within the reach of his terrible Sword, he ran up to him foaming with Rage, and with his broad Sword discharged a terrible blow on the Duke, that he split his Shield in two pieces, which he had opposed to secure his Head; when *Godfrey* raising himself upon his Shoulders, gave him such a terrible Stroke, that his Sword falling on his right Shoulder, passed quite through his Breast to his left side, and made the half of his Body tumble to the Ground, while the other remaining on the Saddle was carried by his Horse quite through the Town, making such a fearful Spectacle as struck Consternation and Horror in the Beholders; Night coming on, the Defenders throwing whole showers of Arrows from the Walls hindered the further pursuit of the Victory; the Christians lost above a thousand Men; but it is almost impossible to count the loss of the *Turks*, which was so great that they partly stopped the River with the dead Bodies.

After this great Victory, the Besieged were more closely blocked up, and some time after *Antioch* was surprized by Stratagem by the Christian Princes, which was followed by another great Victory wherein the Enemy lost an hundred thousand Horse and an incredible number of Foot. And then the Princes assembled to consult concerning the principal Enterprize, which was that of *Jerusalem*;

which Godfrey, or *Geoffry de la Tour*, going out  
 upon a Party as he frequently did, he heard the  
 terrible roaring of a Lyon, who seemed rather to cry  
 out for some dreadful Mishap befallen him, than  
 in following the Prey to devour it, and, without a  
 Moments Deliberation, he broke away from those  
 that would have held him, toward the next Wood,  
 and ran directly to the Noise, where he saw a horri-  
 ble Serpent of prodigious Magnitude, who having  
 wound himself about the Legs of a Lyon, had pre-  
 vented him from defending himself, and darted ma-  
 ny Blows at him with his Tongue to kill him with  
 Poyson; who thereupon struck the Serpent such  
 a Blow with his Sword, that he killed him without  
 striking the Lyon, and after that cut the Wreaths  
 the Serpent wherewith he was intangled; when  
 the poor Lyon saw himself at liberty, he came in  
 the most expressive manner, and with the greatest  
 submission, to render Thanks to his Deliverer, couch-  
 ing down and licking his Feet, and afterward would  
 never forsake him, but followed him like a faithful  
 dog without offending any but his Enemies, upon  
 whom by a sign given he would be sure to fall, and  
 was always with him in the Combate and Chase,  
 and never failed to provide Venison for his Master;  
 a marvellous instance of natural Gratitude, and a re-  
 mearch to Mankind, who oft prove ungrateful to their  
 benefactors, though endued with all the Force of  
 Reason.

The Christians now marching with all Speed to  
*Jerusalem*, took *Rama* in their way; and then  
 marching to *Emaus*, about two Leagues and an half  
 from *Jerusalem*, they from thence had a fair prospect  
 of the lofty Towers of the *Holy City*, which filled  
 the Hearts of the Princes, Officers, Soldiers, and



the whole Troop of Pilgrims with great Joy; and the coming up to it, that they might avoid a tedious Siege, like that of *Antioch*, it was resolved to attack the Place by main Force, though these with in were more numerous than the Christian Army who were not above twenty thousand Foot, and fifteen hundred Horse, the rest of that vast Number of three hundred thousand Men who came in *Asia*, being either dead with Diseases, or slain in the several Encounters; the Christians therefore coming in close to the Walls, raised up their scaling Ladders and mounted to the top, from whence with much Courage they threw themselves into the Town where they desperately fought Hand to Hand with the *Saracens*, who were amazed at this more than heroick Boldness; and no doubt if they had more Ladders, *Jerusalem* had been that Day taken; but since one Ladder could mount a very few Men, Retreat was sounded after having lost a great many brave Soldiers in that rash Attempt, who yet for their Lives to dear, that twice as many of the *Saracens*.

Duke *Godfrey* concerned at this Miscarriage, resolved for the future to assault the Town with proper Engines of War, which he managed with unusual extraordinary Success, that making a great Breach in the Walls, he threw himself into the Town with such admirable Courage, that the other Princes following him, they in short time all entred, and to full possession, putting all the Infidels to the Sword and killing the very Children in the Arms of their Mothers, thereby if it were possible to extinguish the whole Race of *Turks*. In short, a most terrible Vengeance was taken upon them, and the Houses being plundered, the whole Army found themselves enriched beyond Imagination; the richest Booty

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ound in the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence was  
taken an inestimable Treasure of Gold, Silver, and  
Jewels, which the Princes generously presented Duke  
*Godfrey*, as the Person to whose only Courage and  
conduct it was due.

Eight days after this happy Conquest, the Princes  
and Lords assembled to re-establish the ancient Go-  
vernment of *Jerusalem* by giving it a King; divers  
were proposed, and it was offered to *Robert Duke of*  
*Normandy*, Son to *William the Conqueror*; but he de-  
clined, to return home as soon as possible, declin-  
ing it, telling the Assembly, *That it was most evident*  
*ought to chuse that Person whose Piety, Modesty,*  
*Justice, Valour, and Success, had appeared in*  
*many Occasions; that Person whose strength of Age, Body,*  
*Ability, Greatness, and Majesty, worthy of an Empire,*  
*inspired to rank him among the greatest Princes that ever*  
*reigned; and My Lords (said he) all these extraordinary*  
*Qualities render themselves so conspicuous in the Person*  
*of Godfrey, that it may seem unnecessary to name*  
*him, and God himself seems to have nominated him in*  
*choosing him these surpassing Advantages above the rest of*  
*Mankind, whom he hath chosen like a second David to be*  
*King of Jerusalem? it is the Illustrious Godfrey of Bo-*  
*hemia, Duke of Lorrain; whom the Prince had no*  
*other named, but the whole Assembly interrupted*  
*him, crying out with the same Mind and Voice,*  
*Godfrey, Godfrey, long live Godfrey, the most puissant*  
*and glorious King of Jerusalem; and notwithstanding*  
*the resistance of that modest Prince, he was*  
*forced to consent to the Election, which seemed con-*  
*firmed to him by divine Approbation; and the very*  
*day he was conducted to the Church of the*  
*Sepulchre, and there proclaimed King amidst*  
*Acclamations of the whole Army, and all the*  
*Christians.*

Christians of the Country, who came flocking in, inhabit the City of *Jerusalem*; he was there present with a Royal Crown, richly adorned with Pearls and precious Stones; which he absolutely refused with a zealous Answer:

*Why should I bear the Name of a King in a Place where my Saviour hath been crowned with Reproach? Should I take the Sceptre in my Hand, where he hath taken the Cross upon his Shoulder? Should I suffer a Crown of Gold upon my Head, where he hath received a Crown of Thorns? Sure I should then hold my self vanquished, if such a Vanity should be victorious over my Heart. It is God that hath inspired us with these signs; it he that hath conducted and crowned us with Success; I pretend therefore to no other Honours, than to lay all Honours at the Feet of the Cross of Christ. Though he would not take upon himself the Name of King, yet it was constantly given him, as all Historians of that Time, and Posterity have ever since done this very Day; and certainly never any King but he deserved to wear that glorious Title, which he adorned with so many royal Actions.*

The Sultan of *Egypt* coming too late to relieve *Jerusalem*, advanced now with a formidable Army to besiege it, against whom Godfrey and his Soldiers marched with much Courage and Resolution, over whom they obtained an entire Victory, with richer Pillage than at any time before in the whole War, the Enemy losing ten Thousand upon the Place, and as many more in pursuit. After this Battle, the Princes and great Men who followed them, believing they had fully accomplished their Vow of recovering the *Holy Land*, their Leagues of King Godfrey to return to their respective Countries, leaving him only three hun-

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...ie, and about two thousand Foot; with which few  
...ops the King, to enlarge the Frontiers of his new  
...gdom, conquered the Places which were yet untaken  
...nd about *Jerusalem*; and now after so many Toils,  
...g fallen sick, he caused himself to be removed to  
...City, where, *July 8. 1100*, in the fortieth Year  
...his Age, and the first of his Reign, he rendred his  
...ious Soul into the Hands of his Almighty Redeemer,  
...most religious Death, (his Brother *Baldwin* suc-  
...ing King of *Jerusalem* in his stead). He was a  
...ce in whom all Virtues, Christian, Civil, and Mili-  
...met in the highest Point of human Perfection,  
...out mixture of any Default; so that it will remain  
...cult to find another like him, to whom without  
...tery, the same Praises may be given, and which in-  
...ed future Ages to bestow on him the honourable  
...of one of the *Worthies of the World*.

F I N I S





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